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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday M. Jules Ferry stated that there had been no want of success in Tonquin, but on the eve of military operations he declined to give any information. One Paris journal declares that it has been determined to send out General Gallifet with fifty thousand men to China.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday morning M. Ferry announced that as the result of the negotiations between France and the International African Association for the delimitation of their respective territories on the Congo, an almost complete accord had been arrived at on the bases already known.

The negotiations between Portugal and the Association are said to be making no progress, and their success is considered doubtful.

The French Minister of Marine has received from Saigon a despatch announcing that the state of affairs in Cambodia is satisfactory. The principal insurgent bands have either fled or dispersed, and Colonel Miramont, who recently defeated Sivotha at Mieng, has again routed him at Preycka. A band of 300 men, under the command of Keo, Sivotha's principal lieutenant, was defeated on the 25th inst. by a small column under Naval Lieutenant Fisigny.

The French Government is said to have decided to inform the Powers, and Great Britain in particular, that the commanders of French ships of war have received orders to deal rigorously with the vessels of neutrals attempting to force the blockade of Formosa.

The death is announced at Pratolino of Prince Paul Demidoff, who was first known in Paris (the correspondent of the *Daily News* says) as a fashionable millionaire, then as the husband of the beautiful Princess Metchersky, about whom a romantic tale circulated, and lastly as a broken-hearted widower, evangelical and philanthropist. In the latter character he regularly devoted 30,000fr. a month to works of charity in Paris alone, and promoted Lord Radstock's and Mr. Grattan Guinness's missions. After his second marriage, with the Princess Troubetskoy's daughter, he sold his mansion in the Rue Jean Goujon to the Duc de Chartres greatly under its value, and went to reside at San Donato, near Florence, on inheriting half of Anatole Demidoff's fortune. He got tired of his Florentine residence, sold it and the famous art collection in its saloons and galleries, and went to Pratolino to create a yet more splendid residence. At one time he was a diligent student of Dr. Cumming's works on Biblical prophecies and revelations, and to some extent accepted Lord Radstock's interpretations of them.

ITALY.—In the Italian Chamber, on Tuesday, Signor Mancini answered the questions which had been addressed to the Government in respect to the Assab Expedition. He took credit for having succeeded in drawing closer the relations between Italy and England, by means of a common action in the Red Sea, without breaking faith with the Central Powers of Europe. He believed the force already despatched to Assab would be sufficient for the purposes of the Government, but he would find no difficulty in sending ten or fifteen thousand men to the Red Sea if they should be needed. The Chamber received this announcement with applause. On Wednesday the discussion of the interpellations to the Government with regard to its colonial policy was concluded without a division. Speakers on all sides of the House expressed satisfaction at the statements made by Signor Mancini that the most cordial relations existed between Italy and England, and that Italy was firmly resolved not to allow the balance of power in the Mediterranean to be again disturbed. On Thursday, Signor Mancini, replying to a question, said that he had no difficulty in assuring the House, even more clearly than he had hitherto done, that an agreement existed between Italy and England in regard to the Egyptian question. "There is no written treaty," the Minister continued, "but our action runs on a parallel line with that of England, and is directed towards facilitating the work she has taken in hand. This policy has for its object to guarantee important interests. It is also the guarantee and almost the complement of our alliance with the central Powers of Europe."

The following is the treaty concluded on March 13, 1883, between Count Antonelli, representing the Italian Government, and the Sultan of Assab, Mohamed Aufari, chief of the Danakils:—

"Art. 1.—Peace and friendliness will reign constantly and perpetually between the Italian authorities in Assab and the Sultan Mohamed Aufari and all his dependents.

"Art. 2.—Both parties will appoint a representative for the carrying out of all transactions.

"Art. 3.—The Sultan Mohamed Aufari guarantees to the Italian Government and to his Majesty King Menelik the safety of the road between Assab Aussa, in the kingdom of Shoah, to all Italian caravans coming from or going to the sea coast.

"Art. 4.—The Sultan Mohamed Aufari, by common agreement with the other Sultans, declares free from duties and tributes all Italian caravans coming from or going to Assab.

"Art. 5.—The Sultan Mohamed Aufari cedes to the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy the use of the territory of Abis (Aussa) on that part of the territory of Aussa suited for cultivation, there to establish an Italian commercial station.

"Art. 6.—All religions will be equally protected.

"Art. 7.—The subjects of his Majesty the King of Italy shall travel freely in all the territories under the dependency of the Sultan Mohamed Aufari, and the dependants of their Sovereign will always be protected by the Italian Consular authorities.

"Art. 8.—The men-of-war of his Majesty the King of Italy will protect on the sea coast the safety of the Danakil territory.

"Art. 9.—This Convention shall be submitted for the approval of his Majesty the King of Shoah, and will be ratified by the representative of the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy.

"Art. 10.—Copies of this Convention shall be made in the Amharic, Arabic, and Italian languages, and shall agree precisely in the respective translations.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Naples, January 18:—"In my last letter I reported that the Assab expedition would leave on Thursday. So it

was expected and so it was arranged, but at the last moment counter orders arrived. Some things were still incomplete; it was blowing a hurricane, too, and the departure of the modern Argonauts was deferred till yesterday, when they left, and a grand ovation was given them by all classes of the citizens. It had been previously arranged at the request of the Societa Africana. The political and scientific associations took up their post from San Ferdinando to the Arsenal. In the Piazza del Fondo, or, rather, of Mercadante, were assembled the members of the University, and from the Immarolatella to the Arsenal the operative societies formed in line. Besides these there were thousands of others who could not be classed, but who joined in the universal expression of good wishes. It was a magnificent national demonstration, and may be compared, perhaps, in some degree to that which I witnessed in 1847, if I am right in my date, when the whole country made a united effort to drive the Austrians out of Lombardy. Fortunately, the day was most favourable for such a manifestation of feeling, and the *Gotardo* and the *Amedeo* steamed off amid indescribable rejoicing. The expedition has been well and most carefully arranged, and unless unforeseen obstacles arise its arrival is expected at Assab in 10 or 11 days. One of the most popular of those who have left is Signor Cecchi, a native of Pesaro, who has already been engaged in the labour of exploration with the Marchese Antinori, the lamented Bianchi, and others. On the evening before leaving the members of the African Society gave a banquet to Cecchi in the Gran Caffè; and now the little expedition is fairly on its way, with a calm sea and fine weather. Speculation is still rife as to the object of the enterprise. Is it Assab alone? What profit can be expected? Assab is already an Italian possession, and the immediate neighbourhood is sterile? Are any of the small Sultanates in the neighbourhood to be annexed? A larger force than that which has been despatched would be needed for the purpose. Mancini, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, rejects the idea of avenging the murder of Italians on savages as being unworthy a great nation, while he admits the necessity of punishment. The country is not satisfied with the moderation of Mancini, yet builds some hopes on his declaration that 'the Government is as far from the pusillanimous timidity unworthy of a great nation as it is from the imprudence which may throw the country into dangerous adventures.' He asked to be judged by facts. There is still, however, a doubt and a feeling of dissatisfaction at the little promise which is held out. A fear is entertained that the enterprise will prove to be a case of *parturient montes*, and many whose ideas are too grand for their proportions want something more than the 'mouse.' Having resided in this country for a long time, and having been in intimate relations with the people, I have always had faith in their future: even in the darkest days, when Italy was split up into a number of Principalities and was bowed down by oppression, which I am grateful that I exposed to the world, I always felt certain that the nation would rise and throw it off. This they have done with remarkable firmness and moderation; and now that they are a united nation their great desire is to extend their borders and to take a part in the rivalries of the great European States. Why should they not have some portion of Africa? France, they say, is not desirous to encourage the wish, while England accords them her sympathy. Thus a feeling has sprung up in favour of an alliance with England, which does not care and pooh-pooh them, as do the great Powers of the North, or indirectly menace them, as does France. Whatever may be the ulterior views of the Government in sending this small expedition to Assab, it will be watched with the intensest interest by all Italians, and severely condemned if it does not gratify their ambition."

A Naples correspondent writes:—"I have not yet seen that you have received news of a late very important archaeological discovery in Rome. On some property near Porta Salara, sold by Prince Bonaparte to an Italian company, there have been found, at a depth of about nine feet, the graves of four very distinguished historical personages, three of whom were members of the patrician family of Sabinus Crassus. The graves are those of Cneius Pompeius, nephew of the great Pompeius Magnus, 'Pontifex,' Prefect of Rome and Quæstor, who was murdered by order of the Emperor Claudius; his brothers, Marcus Sabinus Crassus, murdered by the order of Nero, and Piso Sabinianus, Quindecimvir, and four-days' Cæsar, adopted by the Emperor Galba, and murdered by the order of the Emperor Otho; and of Verania Germina, daughter of the consul Quintus Veranius. It has aroused the astonishment of the Roman archaeologists that the epitaph on the tomb of Cneius Pompeius Magnus expressly mentions the Emperor Claudius as his murderer."

GERMANY.—The annual Court Ball at the Berlin Opera House has been further postponed until the 3rd prox., owing to the Emperor William's express desire to be present.

It is understood that the official reports which have just been communicated to the Reichstag upon the extent and character of German trade with Africa completely, though most unsatisfactorily, explain the resistance which German diplomacy offered to the British attempts at the Berlin Conference to restrain the traffic in intoxicating drink on the African coasts. The total value of German exports to Africa amounts to some 32,000,000 marks, or more than £1,500,000 sterling. Of this total no less than 12,000,000 marks, or nearly £800,000 sterling, represents the traffic in "nigger brandy" and "nigger rum" alone. Next in importance to intoxicating drink among the German exports is the scarcely more pleasing commodity of guns and gunpowder. German trade is, in fact, almost exclusively injurious to the best interests of the African populations.

The Congo Conference Committee held a sitting on Wednesday afternoon, at which Herr von Kussow stated that Germany was prepared to accept the views which England had expressed respecting the third point in the programme of the Conference, and which virtually exclude the question of a protectorate from the project. The British Plenipotentiary had, therefore, no case to argue. The Committee met again on Thursday to consider Baron Lambert's final report upon the third point.

A motion was brought forward by the Danish member, Herr Junggrea, before the Reichstag, pro-

posing that in all parts of Germany where German was not the language of the people the authorities in their dealings with the inhabitants should be compelled to employ the mother tongue of the latter. Dr. Von Schelling, Secretary of State, said the Federal Government could not consent to the proposal, which was finally negatived.

According to advices from Berlin, the latest British proposals concerning the Egyptian financial question are regarded by the Powers as forming an acceptable basis for further negotiations.

RUSSIA.—The text has been published in St. Petersburg of a convention concluded on the 12th inst. between Russia and Prussia, by which either Government undertakes to deliver up the subjects of the other who may be charged with certain special crimes or offences. These are as follow:—1. Committing, or preparing to commit, acts against the person of the German Emperor, the Russian Emperor, or any member of their families, such as assassination, acts of violence, the infliction of bodily injury, deliberate deprivation of individual liberty, and insults. 2. Murder or attempts to murder. 3. Manufacture or storing of explosives at places where it may be prohibited by law in Prussia or Russia. It is provided that the allegation of political motives by offenders shall not constitute sufficient ground for refusing extradition when demanded for the crimes specified by the convention. The new arrangements came into force a few days ago.

The Mahomedans in Russia have just lost the Head of their Church, the Mufti of Orenburg, and are preparing to elect his successor. The deceased Mufti, Jekileff, was noble of hereditary rank, and in his younger days served in the Hussars against the Polish rebels. He was much liked by his Russian co-religionists for his efforts to improve the Mussulman population.

News from Warsaw reports the death, on the 15th inst., of the Polish poet and journalist, Anthony Edward Adinets. The deceased was the friend of Mickiewicz, and at one time edited the official organ of Lithuania, the *Vilna Messenger*. He was also author of several Polish dramas.

A great loss has been felt in the death of Count Alexis Sergeivich Ouharov, at Moscow, on the 10th inst. The deceased Count was a well-known authority on national history and archaeology.

BESSARABIA.—The Kischeneff local papers contain accounts of the opening service on Christmas Day (O.S.) of the newly-organised Jews of the New Testament in their own synagogue. A novel feature in the service was the introduction of an organ, which accompanied the opening chorale. The leader and organiser of the reformed movement, Josef Rabinovitch, delivered a long and earnest address to a large congregation of Jews and Lutherans, the latter crowding into the synagogue on the completion of the Christmas service in the neighbouring Evangelical church. The founder of the sect confined himself chiefly to a denial of the accepted Jewish belief in the future coming of the Messiah, who, he declared, had already appeared in the sacred person of Jesus Christ, and begged his hearers to reject the old belief. The pastor of the neighbouring Evangelical church, who had accompanied his congregation to the synagogue, addressed the mixed assemblage at some length in German, and bore testimony to his thorough belief in the sincerity and principles of the founder, whom he had known only for a few months. Pamphlets written in support of the reformed sect and its leader were distributed alike to the Jewish and Christian portion of the audience.

AMERICA.—At Saturday's sitting of the Senate Mr. Edmunds introduced a Bill to prevent and punish crimes committed with explosives. The Bill was referred to the Committee of Judiciary. In the course of the sitting Mr. Bayard brought forward a resolution declaring that the Senate had heard with indignation and profound sorrow the news of the attempts against the Houses of Parliament and other English public buildings, and expressed its sorrow and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilisation.

The Senate on Monday discussed Mr. Bayard's resolution. Mr. Riddleberger, Virginia, moved that Mr. Bayard's resolution should be referred to the Foreign Committee, on the ground that the House ought to have fuller information before it voted such a resolution. The motion was lost by fifty-five votes to two. Mr. Bayard's resolution was finally carried by sixty-three votes against one, the dissentient vote being that of Mr. Riddleberger. In the House of Representatives Mr. Findlay (Maryland) proposed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to whether any citizen of, or persons domiciled in, the United States had participated in the explosions in London. The resolution was referred to the appropriate Committee.

AFRICA.—Mails were received at Plymouth on Monday from the Cameroon River down to Dec. 28. A few days previous to that date the German Squadron had arrived in the river to take over the recently-acquired German possessions. On its arrival Rear-Admiral Knorr, the Commander-in-Chief, determined to occupy the native towns by an armed force, although he had distinct intimation that any such attempt would be resisted by force. On the morning of the 21st an armed force landed from the German corvette *Olga*, in a large steam launch, carrying a Hotchkiss gun. The natives very soon became aware of the German designs, and formed on the high land in rear of the houses of the Europeans, from which they had a command of the river along which the Germans must pass in order to reach the native town, which it was contemplated to occupy. As soon as the German boats came within the line of fire they were received by a heavy fusillade from the armed natives on shore. This immediately killed the stoker on the launch and several others of the party. The Germans returned it from their Hotchkiss gun, as well as from the armed party, with destructive effect, not only on the natives, but also on the English factories and Mission House, which were directly in line. Some of these houses are entirely gutted, and one English trader has received two severe wounds. The Germans managed to land and repel the natives, and then proceeded to their town, which they burned down by the aid of kerosine oil. Shortly afterwards

the Germans searched the houses and the hulks of the English merchants, as well as the hulk occupied by Mr. Buchan, the British Vice-Consul, in search of arms and refugees. They also searched the English Mission House, and held pistols to the heads of the English missionaries while the operation was being performed. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities the natives seized a German trader, whom they have since decapitated and disembowelled. The *Watchful* arrived in the river on Christmas Day, having on board Consul Hewett and Vice-Consul White. At the request of Mr. Hewett the English traders have stated in writing the insults they have received and the damages they have sustained at the hands of the Germans. Admiral Knorr had at that time retired with his squadron down the river, and had not visited the Settlements since the arrival of the English Consul.

According to a Capetown telegram of Tuesday's date, at an interview which had taken place between Sir Charles Warren and President Kruger, on the Transvaal frontier, the latter urged the recognition of individual claims to lands in Goshen. Sir Charles Warren, in reply, declared that the Goshen "Bestuur" were a gang of robbers, and that no whites would be allowed to remain in Goshen without special permits. Reinforcements for Sir Charles Warren are about to leave Portsmouth and Southampton.

A later telegram says that Sir Charles Warren and President Kruger have come to a complete understanding. There is every prospect of peace, but the troops continue to advance.

EGYPT.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the statement that the Government has conceded to France the establishment of a Dual Control in Egypt is absolutely false. The truth is that when the last Cabinet broke up it was decided to reject the "Commission d'Enquête" absolutely, and to accept the international guarantee in principle, merely in order to show that it was impossible in practice. It was made an absolute *sine quâ non* that whatever other Powers might care to associate themselves with us in the guarantee of the £9,000,000, there was to be no question of any interference with our sole control of the Egyptian Government so long as we remained in the country. Nothing has happened since then except the circulation of a report, apparently on excellent authority, that Germany, Russia, and Austria have no intention of taking part in the international guarantee. If this be true there is therefore no longer a question of an international guarantee by all the Powers. The choice will lie between an English and an Anglo-French guarantee. As this latter will merely be the Dual Control back again it cannot be entertained by the Cabinet, and will certainly be repudiated by the country, in whose opinion, judging from the papers of all politics, a Dual Control is the very worst arrangement that could be made.

INDIA.—The Government has confirmed the nomination of Futeeh Sing as successor to the late Maharana of Oodeypore; and he was proclaimed by the British Resident at a durbar held on the 17th instant.

On Thursday a Mahomedan deputation waited on the Viceroy, and Prince Ferooh Shah, great-grandson of Tipoo Sultan, read an address, which, after welcoming his Excellency, proceeded to describe the Mussulman community as at present "grievously handicapped in the race for progress." Lord Dufferin replied that a person in his position could not make promises, but he would carefully study their grievances. Whether he could succeed in remedying them would depend on the strength of their case. But he assured them of his regard for and sympathy with the Mahomedan community, and said that his liveliest sympathies would be for those who, from causes over which they had no control, had fallen behind in the race for advancement which was being so sedulously run by all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

CANADA.—The funeral of the late Bishop of Niagara took place at Burlington Cemetery on the 20th ult., the service being read by the Bishop of Algoma. The late Bishop was a native-born Canadian, and had been in orders for fifty-two years. At his ordination there was not a single self-supporting parish in Upper Canada (now the province of Ontario); there was not a single Bishop in the province, and no divinity school or college. He lived to see many hundreds of well-equipped, more than self-supporting churches spring into existence, the creation of five sees, and the establishment of two Universities and three divinity schools. The clergy of the province, who now number about 400, probably did not, at his ordination, aggregate more than thirty. And to this happy state of affairs, says the Canadian correspondent of the *Churchman*, Bishop Fuller contributed in no small degree. Mainly through his efforts the Canadian Church became aroused to the necessity of organising herself upon self-governing principles, and of facing the problem of self-support, and he may fairly be called the father of synodical government in the Canadian Church. He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his loss. The Canadian Church has lost another veteran in Archdeacon Nelles, of Brantford, who died on the 20th ult. Abraham Nelles, son of Robert Nelles, Colonel of Militia and M.P., was born at Grimsby, Ontario, in 1805, and educated, like Bishop Fuller and many other eminent Canadians, under Dr. Strachan, afterwards first Bishop of Toronto. He was ordained in 1829, and at the age of twenty-three was put in charge of the Six Nation Indians, and for fifty-six years continued an uninterrupted ministry to the same people. Through his exertions Tuscarora Church and parsonage were erected, and later on the substantial and handsome brick church and rectory house at Kenyegagh on the Reservation. The Mohawk Institution near the City of Brantford for the education of Indian children was built under his ministry. In 1868 he was made Canon and Rural Dean of Brant. On the elevation of the Archdeacon to be Bishop of Toronto, Canon Nelles was, by Bishop Hellmuth, made Archdeacon of Brant, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination being selected as the most appropriate day for his appointment. Besides the favour of his successive dioceses he enjoyed the goodwill of his fellow-clergy, for in no single instance did they fail to elect him on the standing committee of the diocese, and the delegation to Provincial Synod.

The diocese of Ontario, says the correspondent of the New York *Churchman*, is shortly to be divided, the special committee to whom the matter had been referred by the Synod having sent in a report decidedly favourable to the scheme. The new diocese will be called Ottawa, and will remain under the supervision of the present Bishop, Dr. Lewis; the remaining part, with Kingston as see city, will retain the name of Ontario.

Two long-standing ecclesiastical lawsuits have at length been settled—in all probability finally. The first, *Wright v. the Synod of Huron*, was brought by the Rev. L. T. Wright, of St. Mary's, Ontario, to recover an annuity of 200dols. per annum, voted by the Synod to all clergymen of over ten years' standing, which annuity was subsequently alienated by vote of Synod. Mr. Wright claiming a vested right therein, sued to recover the annuity, with all back payments and interest thereon. The case, after being carried through two Courts, has been won by the Synod. In the second case, *Langtry v. Dumoulin*, a verdict for the Toronto Rectors has at last been given, and in this the Vestry of St. James seem inclined to acquiesce.

According to telegrams from Granada a fresh shock of earthquake has occurred at Alhama, with the result that one house fell in, killing one person and injuring two.

The occupation of Massowah by Italian troops is said to be imminent, the Egyptian garrison having received orders to withdraw in virtue of an understanding between England, Italy, and Egypt.

Some correspondence has passed between the Colonial Office and the Government of the Leeward Islands with reference to the Encumbered Estates Court question, as well as that of the consignees' lien on estates. The Federal Legislature has petitioned the Queen in Council, asking that the Leeward Islands might be removed from the schedule of the Encumbered Estates Act. Legislation on these subjects is believed to be impending. We also learn that every effort will be made to secure an adequate representation of the industries and products of the islands at the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition in London.

We are in a position to state that the declaration recently signed at Madrid in reference to the commercial *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and Spain will follow the same course as that prescribed by the Protocol of December 1, 1883—that is to say, that a Bill will shortly be presented to the Spanish Cortes authorising the placing of British commerce on the footing of the most favoured nation as soon as the British Parliament shall have authorised the raising of the lower half of the alcoholic scale by four degrees. Should this Bill pass the Cortes, the matter will be brought before Parliament in the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is announced that the Supreme Court of Cyprus has reversed the judgment given for the plaintiff by the District Court in the action brought by Captain E. Croker, late Governor of Nicosia Prison, to recover from Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, York and Lancaster Regiment, formerly Inspector of Prisons in Cyprus, £5,000 for alleged false and malicious libel. The Court of First Instance gave a verdict in favour of Captain Croker, with £50 damages. The defendant appealed, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence.

IRELAND.

Three strangers called on Monday at the houses of several persons in the village of Annagh, county Westmeath, and presenting revolvers, threatened them with terrible consequences should they continue in the employment of Messrs. Dillon, who recently evicted a defaulting tenant. Thirty-six persons were charged at the Ballylton Petty Sessions with hooting a farmer named Brennan, who was boycotted twelve months ago, and (with the exception of two) they were ordered to find bail for good behaviour, and, on refusal, were committed for a month. Threatening notices were posted on Youghal quays warning the boat-owners not to employ county Waterford men in their fishing-boats on the Blackwater during the coming salmon season.

Mr. Parnell, on Friday, the 23rd inst., received a deputation of the Poor Law Guardians of Cork Union, comprising landlords, farmers, and merchants. Sir George Colthurst, as spokesman, asked him to use his influence with the Government so as to have the Irish Poor Law so changed that Boards of Guardians may employ rates in sending paupers from workhouses to which they do not belong to their own unions; also to prevent English magistrates from sending back to Ireland Irishmen who, after giving many years of labour in England, became paupers there. Mr. Parnell said there would not be much difficulty in setting right the first cause for complaint; but Bills introduced by Irish members, and even the Government, to remedy the latter, always met with the most uncompromising opposition from the English members. He would consider whether it would be more prudent to take the question up at once, or wait for the introduction of the Irish Local Government Bill.

Mr. Parnell on Monday performed the ceremony of turning the first sod of the West Clare Railway. At a meeting held subsequently Mr. Parnell said:—"I deeply regret to say that the Land Act was not so fashioned and administered as to prove a permanent settlement of the land question. We all desire to get this question out of our way; we all desire to see it settled. It has failed because the remonstrances and opinions of the Irish members during its passage through Parliament were to a great extent disregarded. The only part of the Act which is worth a straw is the Healy Clause. That clause, if it had been fairly administered, would have gone a long way by itself—and it was only four lines long—to have settled the question; but that clause was mutilated in the administrations of the Act by the machinations of the lawyers, and in addition, unfortunately, the Land Commission was composed partly of weak, colourless men without soul and without mind, and its other part was composed of the representatives of the landlords and their paid agents. This Land Commission has shown by its vacillating and contradictory course that where it has not been dishonest it has been timid and cowardly, and it has

lost the great opportunity it had in its important position of doing much for the final settlement of this great question. So here we are to-day once more, after having given a patient—as I recommended you—a too patient trial to the Land Act, after having by bitter experience proved it valueless." Mr. Parnell then urged his hearers not to enter upon evicted farms.

United Ireland ridicules the absurdity of the dynamite campaign, asks any advocate of the explosive policy to explain how an extra expenditure in brick and mortar by the British Government will help to regenerate Ireland, and says it is difficult to believe how any sane Irishman would take part in these childish and criminal designs, which irritate the English people without injuring the English Government.

A National League meeting was held on Monday at Lucan, at which Mr. O'Brien, M.P., was the chief speaker. In the course of his address he asked was it nothing that a Nationalist could hold his head as high to-day as any in the land, and that now men presided over chief cities—the Mayor of Limerick, for instance—who thought the toast of "Ireland as a Nation" was the first and only toast to which the allegiance of Irishmen was due. They were now enjoying the results of the labours of the men of '98, of '48, of '67, and of the Land League and National League. If Ireland loved Parnell it was not because she loved less the memory of Emmet, of Wolfe Tone, of Daniel O'Connell, of John Mitchell, or of the three men who seventeen years ago died on the scaffold at Manchester. When an old man like Mr. Gladstone looked across the floor of the House of Commons at Mr. Parnell and the men around him; when he recollected that his own days were closing and that many years of life and energy were before them; when he thought that in every hamlet and town in Ireland, in every school of the Young Ireland Society, there was springing up a race of young and troublesome Irishmen with a perfect vista of Irish disaffection extending away perhaps to the twentieth century, no wonder he should say to himself, as every English statesman was saying to himself in his secret heart, that the cause of Ireland was immortal and indestructible.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

A proclamation appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* commanding the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 17th of February, between 12 and 2 p.m., to elect two Peers to sit and vote in the present Parliament in the room of the late Earl of Morton and the late Earl of Dundonald.

The revenue received from April 1 to the 24th inst. amounts to £65,913,339, or £2,079,090 less than the £67,992,429 received in the corresponding period ending January 26, 1884. The expenditure up to the 24th inst. was £69,293,279, being £859,585 less than the expenditure for the similar period of 1884. The balances on the 24th inst. amounted to £2,650,329, and on January 26, 1884, were £4,183,537.

At a special meeting of the General Council of the Municipal Reform League held on Tuesday night, Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., in the chair, a resolution in favour of postponing the consideration of the report of the City Guilds Commission, and its bearing upon the question of the reform of the government of London was defeated, and the "previous question" carried.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, speaking at a Conservative dinner at Exeter on Tuesday night, congratulated the working-men on the further extension of the franchise, and urged them in the altered condition of affairs to endeavour to instruct the new electorate in their duties. With reference to the Egyptian question, there must be a heavy reckoning with the Government for the part they had played. The Conservatives were not to be taken in by the specious plausibilities used by the Government that they were not going to war. By delays advantages had been allowed to those against whom we were now fighting which would never have been given if the great actions of last year had been followed by an immediate short cut to Khartoum. When the time came it would be for the Opposition to ask for explanation of the grounds of the policy which the Government had pursued, and still more what policy they intended when the present expedition came to an end. The colonial question was also one of great importance, for the Government had blundered into difficulties with Germany which were utterly uncalled for. Referring to the dynamite outrages, he said an act more cowardly and revolting could not have taken place. It was ghastly in the extreme, and could not in any way tend to elucidate the Irish grievances. The only danger was that a weak Government might see in them a cause for making further sacrifices of principles.

A meeting of the Conservatives of South Kensington was held on Tuesday night at the Assembly Rooms, High-street, Kensington, to consider the recommendation of the council of Sir Algernon Borthwick as candidate for the borough. Lord CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P. (chairman of the council), presided, and said that Sir Algernon Borthwick had been three years before the electors, and had been unanimously chosen by the council as in every essential a fit and proper person to sit for the borough. He had no doubt, knowing him as they did, and knowing the services he had rendered to the party, they would ratify this decision. Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK congratulated the electors that they had the historic name of South Kensington preserved. It was a place any man might be proud to represent. Referring to the present condition of affairs, he then laid before his hearers the contrast between the calm and peace left by Lord Beaconsfield in Ireland and the riot and carnage since. He then contrasted the firmness of the late Administration with the weak vacillation of the present Government. He further alluded to the necessity of considering Fair Trade; and, with regard to the London Government Bill, said he felt sure it could not pass in its present form. The speaker was continually applauded, and a vote adopting him as the Conservative candidate was unanimously passed.

The Hon. LYULPH STANLEY, M.P., speaking at Royton, Lancashire, on Saturday, said he viewed with suspicion the development of our policy in Egypt. To annex that country would be highly immoral and imprudent as regarded the real inte-

rests of this country. He must admire the brilliant conduct of our soldiers, but at the same time there was an intense feeling of apprehension about their safety when thus surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands of savages. He attributed our present position in Egypt to the policy inherited from the Conservatives.

Mr. A. ARNOLD, M.P., speaking at Leigh on Monday night on the land question, said the enclosure of commons had been carried out in this country on the principle that to them that have shall be given, and from them that have not shall be taken away even that which they seem to possess. He knew nothing of Mr. Collings's Restitution Bill, but he was certain that Mr. Chamberlain would never approve of a Bill which proposed to unmake property which had been acquired during the past fifty years under the various Enclosure Acts. We should not be on the right road in this matter until we had as many labouring landowners as there were agricultural labourers.

Addressing his constituents on Monday night at Exeter, Mr. HENRY NORTHCOTE, M.P., referred to the recent explosions in London as the result of the Irish policy of the Government. This was the consequence of pandering to treason and allying with Mr. Parnell and his followers. Men in the position of Her Majesty's Ministers should not only shrink from appearing before their fellow-countrymen, but should be glad to find a corner in which to skulk and to hide their diminished heads. Referring to the various schemes proposed for dealing with the land, he contended that the feeling of insecurity of property checked the development of the country's wealth. It was a useless and short-sighted policy to say that because a man was rich he should be plundered. To do so and to reduce the whole country to one dead level of uniformity, if it were possible, would be ruinous.

The Earl of DUNRAVEN delivered an address on Tuesday evening at the Bermondsey Townhall in connection with the Association for the Defence of British Industry, on the subject of one-sided Free Trade and its effects on British industry. Mr. W. T. Hill (chairman) presided. The noble Earl said that there was no such thing as one-sided Free Trade, and unless they had free exchange, they could not possibly have Free Trade. (Cheers.) He would not complain of foreign competition, if it was fair, but it was not fair. He believed that if fair play were given to English workmen they could perfectly well compete with foreign labour without working another day in the week, or in any way reducing their pay or lessening their comforts in life. Besides being protected in the shape of Free Trade in this country, the foreign workman unfairly competed with the English owing to the granting of bounties, and being absolutely protected in his own market. In order to balance this unfair advantage, he advocated the imposition of a uniform duty upon all foreign manufactured goods brought into this country.

Messrs. BRIGHT and CHAMBERLAIN addressed their constituents at Birmingham on Thursday night, and in referring to the extension of the franchise the former said power was now in the hands of the 5,000,000 for whom the franchise was assured. There was no power in the Throne or the House of Lords that could permanently withstand any reasonable requirements on the part of the nation. He believed the question of the Disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales was fully ripe, and with regard to the Church of England there were two maladies at work which would ultimately lead true Churchmen to prefer a Church of Christ to a Church of the State. Mr. Chamberlain, addressing his constituents, expressed deep regret at the death of Colonel Burnaby in the hour of victory, and paid homage to his personal bravery and affectionate nature. To the gallant troops in the Sudan he also paid the highest compliment for courage. When their work was accomplished he hoped the Sudanese would be left to choose their own form of government. Referring to recent dynamite outrages, he called on Mr. Parnell publicly to disavow all sympathy with the cowardly scoundrels perpetrating them and damaging the Irish cause. He thought it time that the Parliamentary oath should be abolished, and stated his views generally on questions of social reform.

Mr. E. CLARKE, M.P., presided at a house dinner of the City Carlton Club on Wednesday night. In responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," he said that recent events had signally strengthened the authority of the House of Lords in the political constitution of this country. With regard to the House of Commons, he thought that in the session shortly to be opened the only matters which would be dealt with were redistribution and the renewal of the Irish Coercion Acts. He thought the Redistribution Bill was safe, and the work of the Commissioners had been well done. Mr. Clarke proceeded to propose "The Conservative cause." In the course of his remarks he pointed out that the new Reform Act would come into operation at a time when the advantage would be to the Conservatives as against the Liberals.

The Marquis of RIFON was entertained at a banquet on Wednesday evening by the Leeds Liberal Club. In his speech he said, during his administration of India he had accomplished the two great objects desired by Mr. Gladstone when he went out—namely, the conclusion of the war in Afghanistan and the arrangement of the finances of India upon a sounder footing. He and his colleagues in the Government had given to India the largest measure of Free Trade enjoyed by any country in the world. They had reduced the salt tax, had established primary education, had opened public offices to natives who had been educated for high trusts, and had largely extended the principle of local self-government. He repudiated the idea that we could rule two hundred and fifty millions of people by the sword, and maintained that by a righteous policy we could secure the loyalty of India. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Childers and Mr. Forster.

Mr. MARRIOTT, speaking at a Conservative banquet at Canterbury on Wednesday evening, said that Mr. Gladstone's party difficulties were doubtless great. On the other hand, he has amongst his supporters men like Mr. Bright, Mr. Courtney, Mr. John Morley, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson—men of high personal character and of strong conviction, very different in morale from adventurers of the Chamberlain stamp. The Cabinet having with regard to Egypt no policy

of their own, have, by turns, tried to suit the views of both sections of their supporters, and the effect, as might have been anticipated, has resulted in a policy of cant and cowardice, of big words and little deeds, of brave talk and craven action, of noble professions and mean performances, which has disgusted Europe and made every Englishman worthy of the name ashamed of himself and his country. It was for the Conservatives, the National party, as he would call it, to open its arms wide, to admit within its ranks all men of moderate views, who prefer their country's welfare to their party's interest, and with them to try and rouse the country to the real issues at stake. In Lord Salisbury they had a leader, not merely of acknowledged ability and proved integrity, but one thoroughly imbued with the best traditions of the Empire—the traditions which guided Palmerston and Clarendon in the Treaty of Paris, and Beaconsfield in the Treaty of Berlin. The Conservative party of the present day was the party of toleration and broad views. How Mr. Goschen, a man above the greed of office, could support the present Ministry was a mystery. He disapproves of everything they do, and yet he supports them. Up to now his voice has been the voice of Jacob, but the hands of the hands of Esau—Conservative speeches and Radical actions. Let them hope that at Edinburgh he will not give good advice alone—conceived in the best spirit of modern Conservatism—but that he will announce that he intends to take a new departure, and that he will for the future act upon the opinions he expresses. The Radical party of to-day is the Separatist party, and if its principles are put in practice separation between England, her colonies, her dependencies, and Ireland is near at hand. Let a united Conservative, constitutional, and really national party oppose them, and—by inducing the nation to revert to its traditional policy of honesty and straightforwardness—give us peace at home with prosperity, and abroad honour with empire. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., said it was a melancholy fact that although Mr. Gladstone had the largest majority behind him that any Prime Minister had ever had, and although he was the absolute master of the House of Commons, yet the longer he remained in office the more the prospects of returning prosperity were diminished, and the more the national honour and the national character became humiliated in the estimation of foreign nations. The charge which the Conservatives brought against the Government was not that they occasionally failed, but that they were constantly and perpetually failing; that in every phase and branch of political life, whether in finance, in the administration of home affairs, or in the management of the business of the House of Commons, whether as statesmen, as makers of war or as makers of peace, they had signally failed. The blood and treasure of this country had been poured out like water, and in proportion as we sacrificed the lives of our soldiers and increased the burdens of the taxpayers, so did the Government make everywhere humiliating concessions and surrenders. Referring to the news from the Sudan, Lord George mentioned that Wednesday was General Gordon's birthday, and he took it as a happy augury that upon that day we received news that the force sent to relieve him had met the messengers sent by Gordon's steamers, and had rendered practicable the relief of that gallant man who for nearly twelve months had by indomitable energy and genius alone maintained in the centre of Africa the prestige of the English name. People naturally asked what were our soldiers fighting for, and not a single member of Her Majesty's Ministry could give an intelligible reply. But on all sides we heard of fresh difficulties arising, not only in Egypt but in other parts of the globe where the English Government had influence and power. It was a matter of absolute certainty that the income-tax, heavy as it was, would not be sufficient to meet the extra expenditure of the year, and that in the ensuing year a further increase would be imposed. Lord George went on to condemn the reduction of the franchise in Ireland, which he predicted would result in returning to the next House of Commons 70 or 90 of the most violent and extreme Separatists. He concluded by an earnest appeal to all Conservatives to assist in returning a new Parliament that would worthily uphold the English name at home and abroad.

The Hon. E. STANHOPE, speaking on Tuesday night at Spilsby, said they had gone on making concessions to Ireland, but had gained nothing by it, and Ireland was no better affected towards England. He expressed the fear that the position of affairs in Egypt could not but be described as humiliating, and due to the vacillating policy of the Government. Some Liberals attacked the dual control, but the control was necessary at the time, and Mr. Gladstone in 1881 said that intervention had been beneficial to Egypt, and certain Liberals who had attacked the dual control now advocated multiple control. If the latter were established it would only be to put on the screw for the bondholders, and Egyptians would curse the day. Speaking of the Sudan, he said he thought the state of affairs entirely due to the craven councils of the Ministry, which allowed General Hicks to go into the country and be massacred. General Gordon ought not to have gone to Khartoum without being supported. Now they had the expedition of General Wolseley, which he hoped and believed would be crowned with success. Another very serious thing England was brought face to face with was the Russian advance in Central Asia. The English Government gave a guarantee to the Ameer of Afghanistan to protect him against the encroachments of Russia, and the Government should not forget that solemn pledge. He should vote for a motion to institute an inquiry into the state of trade and agriculture when made in the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. G. O. TREVELYAN, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was entertained at a dinner on the 23rd inst. by the Liverpool Reform Club. After thanking the members for their hearty reception of the toast of his health, he referred to the Reform question. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had crowned his enormous services by conferring on his country what was nothing less than a new Constitution, under which they could have in the future no unwise or unrighteous government, unless the nation itself preferred to be unwise or unrighteously governed. As to the choice which the nation would make, he for one had no fear whatever. Often and often had they heard the most solemn warnings against what was called democratising our institutions, because it

would lead to corruption in public life, and to a lower tone among our public men. It was, however, clear, most to mathematical demonstration, that the effect of popularising our institutions would be to diminish and destroy political corruption. What symptom was there that the effect of popularising our institutions led to jobbery, patronage, and place-hunting? So far from that, the popular party had in almost all the departments of the State absolutely extinguished jobbery. In the course of the last generation public employment in India, in the Whitehall departments, in the Army, in the revenue offices, had ceased to be a field for personal and political connection and private favour, and had become the birthright of the nation at large. This great reform—the largest and the most salutary which ever was carried out in the administration of any country—was always heartily supported by the popular party, and yet they were asked to believe that popular institutions would lead to corruption, when the first use which the popular element in our Constitution made of its strength was to destroy and remove that power of patronage which was the indispensable material of jobbery. As it had been with political patronage, so it had been with electoral bribery. Coming to the question of proportional representation, Mr. Trevelyan said he was opposed to the views expressed on that subject by Mr. Courtney and Sir John Lubbock. Fortunately we had ready to our aid a better system—a system which united in happy proportions the selection of a member for his political opinions, not for his personal merits. Single-member constituencies presented the best conditions for obtaining satisfactory relations between the representative and those he represented. In the first place, a single-member constituency would henceforward mean a population of 50,000 people. That was a population too large for a house-to-house canvass, but not too large for every elector to hear his member speak in public, and ascertain for himself what manner of man he was. It was a population so large that it would be difficult to influence it by corrupt means, but not too large for ties of friendliness and intimacy to grow, and grow stronger every year, between the member and the electors. So far from believing that the standard of public life would be degraded, he looked forward to having a better average of members than existed in the present excellent Parliament. He did not share the panic about vestrymen. If men who had been trained in the management of local affairs, and who had won the confidence of their neighbours by the probity and ability with which they had managed those affairs, should be returned to represent the new constituencies, he thought the result would be not to degrade the House of Commons, but to elevate and dignify and render more attractive the career and the position of a local administrator, and a greater and more permanent advantage to the country it would be difficult to name. The Franchise Act and the Redistribution Bill, as one great whole, had done a service and not an injury to political aspirants of the higher order, as brilliant and cultured men who had a turn for political life would find two or three hundred seats possible to them where there were one, two, or three score before, and they would have a much wider and a more honourable and satisfactory path into public life than they had in the days of the close boroughs of which they had heard so much. (Cheers.) The greatest misfortune which could happen to the Liberal party and the country would be if men of position and education should think it necessary to leave the Liberal party on the ground that the majority of the upper classes were Conservative. People were afraid lest Liberal policy should tend towards confiscation and Communism, but that would never be the Liberal policy as long as the Liberal party continued to represent what was good and honest in all ranks of society, and he would urge upon the younger of those present that there were no means by which a man of education and position could be of greater advantage to his generation than by showing that his sympathies were with the real interests of the nation at large, and not with the supposed interests of the class to which he himself belonged. From the first to the last of the struggle for the extension of the suffrage to the county householder, the younger Liberal members had been to a man trusty and energetic reformers, and the old houses, which had always made it their family boast that they stood by the people, had been as true to their colours as ever.

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply to an invitation to be present at a dinner of the Leeds Liberal Club to Lord Ripon next Wednesday:—
"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, January 22.—
Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone is much obliged for the invitation to dinner on the 28th inst. which the committee of the Leeds Liberal Club have been good enough to send him. It would be a sincere pleasure to Mr. Gladstone to do honour to a man like Lord Ripon, who has not only rendered distinguished service to his country, but who is also a valued friend. Unfortunately, however, it is beyond Mr. Gladstone's power to entertain the proposal. Even if he had the permission of his medical adviser to be present at the dinner, his engagements would preclude his attendance, as he is due at Liverpool on the night of the 28th. I need not say that he wishes success to the gathering, and he heartily joins in the welcome which, he feels sure, will be universally accorded to Lord Ripon on his return from India.—I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully, E. W. HAMILTON."

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Morning Post*:—"Can anyone explain why Mr. Chamberlain quotes the Bible so frequently? Possibly because your thoroughgoing Radical is never so Radical as when he dresses up as a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is an ancient disguise, too threadbare for these sharp days, and in this particular case so recklessly worn that the large teeth which represent the accumulated wealth of the wearer are very visible indeed—those teeth which it has been 'all the better to eat with,' so far as the consumption of poorer rivals was concerned. At Birmingham recently the quotation of 'telling and spinning' was brought out again, also 'the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table'; and when Mr. Chamberlain appeared at Ipswich, bidding for 'land hunger' votes, and speaking on the land, he said that England had bartered away her 'birthright for a mess of pottage'; and later on 'Naboth's vineyard' was brought in, and then 'Ahab's palace.' This system of quoting texts is notoriously dangerous, because two-edged; for example, his constant quotation about the rich, who

'toil not, neither do they spin,' presses upon Mr. Chamberlain himself with garrotter-like force, for who are they which toiled for and spun the money for his luxurious palace at Birmingham, those 'others who have laboured, and he has entered into their labours'? Probably among the thousands of distressed unemployed at Birmingham. While another well-known text annihilates pretensions to Scripture-quoting by rich Radicals when referring to social burdens, 'Ye yourselves touch not the burden with one of your fingers.' I see, however, that Mr. Chamberlain has at last thrown a 'crumb from his rich table' to the distressed at Birmingham—for a mere crumb it must be to him—an odd return for the splendid 'faring sumptuously every day' which these poor people have earned for him. Is this, to use Mr. Chamberlain's own words, 'the ransom which property will pay for the security which it enjoys,' and his idea of the 'insurance which wealth finds it to its advantage to provide against the risk to which it is undoubtedly subject'? If so, the abatement of the rich manufacturer cuts a poor figure by the side of the abatements made to tenants by rich landlords."

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent who wrote to him calling his attention to a recent speech by Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., in which that gentleman criticised Mr. Chamberlain's address at Ipswich, says that Mr. Foljambe's speech is based upon an entire misrepresentation of what he said. Mr. Chamberlain adds:—"If you will refer to the report of my address at Ipswich, in which I indicated some subjects for consideration in framing the future programme of the Liberal party, you will find that they divide themselves into two heads—first, proposals for dealing with the land question, based on a fair value being paid for any land which it may be expedient for the State or the community to acquire, and also for the restitution of land which may be found to have been illegally enclosed during the last fifty years; secondly, proposals for the revision of taxation, designed to apportion its burdens more equitably according to the means of the taxpayer."

The experimental test election which has for some weeks past been carried on at Newcastle and in the county of Northumberland under the proposed scheme of proportional representation, was brought to a close on Saturday. The ballot boxes were conveyed to Seghill, a mining village a few miles to the north of Newcastle, where the counting of the votes took place, in the presence of Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., and others interested in the scheme. The candidates selected were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. L. Courtney, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord R. Churchill, Mr. H. Chaplin, and General Gordon; three representatives were to be elected; but scarcely so much interest was shown in the election as the promoters anticipated. Deducting sixty that had been spoiled, the total number of papers tendered was 6,602, most of the votes having been recorded in the mining villages. The first counting resulted as follows:—Gladstone, 4,427; Lawson, 664; Churchill, 581; Courtney, 384; Gordon, 286; Chaplin, 250. The proportional number to secure the return of each of the three candidates was arrived at by dividing the total number of votes, 6,602, by four, adding one to the quotient; this gave 1,651, and the first counting therefore showed Mr. Gladstone to have been elected with 2,776 votes to spare. This surplus was decreed to be distributed among the other candidates in the order of preference. The eventual result was also to return Sir W. Lawson and General Gordon, Mr. Chaplin, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Courtney, who were left in the rear, successively losing their votes, which were allotted to the other candidates in the order of preference. There will be another counting of the papers. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., officiated as returning officer, and in responding to the vote of thanks at the close of the proceedings he said that, with the exception of a few official gentlemen from Newcastle, all the men who had taken part in the counting, and of whom there were thirty, either were or had been working miners, and never had had the privilege of marking a cross on a ballot paper under the old system of voting. The hon. gentleman remarked that the triumphant return of Mr. Gladstone to what he termed the Utopian Parliament would be telegraphed to the Premier, and he only wished that they could also acquaint General Gordon with the result. The proceedings, which were considered to be on the whole satisfactory, occupied about five hours.

The foundations of a Roman palace of the imperial period have been found on the island of Capri; the small remains of the walls show traces of painting, and the mosaics of the floors are in very good preservation. The villa seems to have been destroyed and partially buried by an earthquake. Remains of an aqueduct to supply the villa with water have also been found near the road leading to it.

Two exhibitions, rather unique in their way, were opened to the public on Monday. At the Fine Art Society's rooms in Bond-street there is a show of engravings illustrative of French eighteenth-century art. There are choice impressions of prints after Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Greuze, Boucher, Fragonard, Lavreince and Baudouin, Moreau, and others. Messrs. Tooth and Sons, Haymarket, exhibit a series of choice engravings and etchings, principally after leading modern artists, such as J. M. W. Turner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Sir E. Landseer, Briton Riviere, Alma Tadema, Axel H. Haig, Meissonier, and others.

The Chester Musical Festival of 1885 will take place on July 22, 23, and 24. The following is the list of works to be performed:—In the Cathedral, Wednesday, July 22, Gounod's sacred trilogy *The Redemption*. On Thursday, July 23, *Daniel*, a new work by Dr. Joseph C. Bridge, organist of the Cathedral, will be given, with the motet, "Blessing, glory, wisdom, and thanks," by Bach; one of Rossini's concertos for organ and orchestra, and Handel's *Stabat Mater*. On Friday, July 24, it is proposed to perform *St. Paul*, of Mendelssohn, and the *Messiah* of Handel. In the Music-hall, on Wednesday evening, there will be a miscellaneous concert, and on Thursday evening the *Faust* of Berlioz.

DAYLIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—Adopt Chappuis' patent, 69, Fleet-street.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

After an interval of many days news has at length come to hand of the movements of the British troops in the Soudan. After the severe battle of the 17th, and with scarcely an interval for a few hours' rest, the lack of water and forage for the animals demanding the utmost haste in urging forward the column's march, on the afternoon of the 18th the force started for Metammeh, and marched all night, although the men had been without sleep for two nights. By sunrise on the 19th the column arrived at a point five miles from the Nile and the same distance south of Metammeh. Here the enemy appeared and advanced in great numbers, interposing between our troops and the river. The force was halted, and a zereba was formed. At two p.m., the situation appearing desperate, a square of about 1,200 strong went out lightly equipped to meet the enemy, whose charges were brilliantly repelled, and his spearmen and swordsmen mown down. Our soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder like heroes, routing a force outnumbering them in the ratio of ten to one. They afterwards gained the river, where they halted for the night. Next morning, the 20th, they returned to the zereba, the men holding which work cheered them rapturously, some weeping for joy at their deliverance from a horrible death at the hands of a barbarous foe. In a few hours all was packed up, and, bearing its wounded with it, the column marched to the Nile, taking up quarters at Abu Krow, to the south of Metammeh.

The telegrams from the special correspondents of the morning papers supply many details, and give vivid pictures of the fighting, which throughout was of the most brilliant character.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent gives the following account of the advance from Abu Klea and the next meeting with the enemy:—

"After the battle on the 17th, we took possession of the wells at Abu Klea, where we bivouacked for the night. Our men were exhausted after the long fight, weary from want of sleep, and panting for water. The night's rest, broken though it was, worked wonders, and on Sunday morning the bulk of the troops were ready to continue the advance. But a longer rest was deemed advisable, and it was not until past three o'clock that we commenced to move. Meanwhile General Stewart had learned that the enemy, badly beaten though they had been, had not lost heart, but were entrenched at Metammeh. This contingency had not been unforeseen, and General Stewart formed his plans promptly. He determined to wedge himself in between Metammeh and Khartoum. But to carry out this operation with any chance of success required prompt and courageous action. The enemy evidently expected us to attack Metammeh; but that expectation did not prevent their keeping a sharp look-out in other directions. Indeed, we saw their mounted men scouting during the Sunday morning. General Stewart resolved to make a forced march to the banks of the Nile, leaving a small garrison at Abu Klea to look after the wounded. We started at three o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the cheering of the poor fellows left behind, many of whom we noticed watching us until rising ground and gathering shadows hid us from their sight. The country, as we proceeded, was undulating, with occasional hills. The afternoon wore on, and the night passed without serious incident. The men marched sturdily and cheerily, making the most of the occasional halts. At daybreak we came across frequent traces of the enemy. In an hour or two it became evident that the Arabs were in strong force and meant fighting. General Stewart resolved, however, that his men should not fight on empty stomachs, and shortly before six o'clock the bugles rang out the halt."

The enemy then began to show more numerous. Our meal would apparently be a hasty one, and would have an accompaniment of stern martial music.

"Already more than one dare-devil Arab had discharged his Remington at our pickets. Cheerfully our men commenced to construct a zereba. They worked with a will, and before seven o'clock had run up works which, flimsy though they looked to an inexperienced eye, yet constituted defences not to be despised on the open plain. Some of our men, perhaps the majority, ate and drank heartily; others made but a poor breakfast. The desultory fire of the enemy increased in volume, and they began to form in military array. They evidently meant to attempt to storm our position, superbly heedless of the terrible lesson taught them at Abu Klea. Our men had long since finished breakfast, and were in position and answering the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The medical staff corps were already at work, for several of our fellows had felt the Arab bullets. The firing became fierce and general, and continued for hours, and over all hung a dense cloud of smoke, and fine sand-dust, irritating to the nostrils and eyes and parching to the mouth. 'The General is shot!' Turning round at the hurried exclamation, I saw that it was too true—General Stewart was in the hands of the surgeons, badly hit. Other casualties were plenty. Poor Cameron of the *Standard* was stretched lifeless, and Herbert of the *Morning Post* had also been sent to his account by the enemy's sharpshooters."

Colonel Sir Charles Wilson now took command—cool, collected, meeting each move of the enemy, and noting weak points.

"The afternoon sun beat down upon us; but the battle still raged. Bravely, recklessly, the enemy faced our fire, striving madly to reach us, prepared to brave everything to keep our devoted little force from reaching the coveted river whose cool waters we knew were flowing within three miles of our position. Two o'clock, and it became evident that this sort of thing could not go on all day, as I heard a grimy officer near me remark. Colonel Wilson thought so too. Orders were given to construct strong works in which to place our heavy baggage and our wounded; who were to be, perforce, exposed to the terrible ordeal of being left in the desert fort under the protection of such infantry force as alone could be spared for the dangerous duty. Under heavy fire, and despite the frantic assaults of the enemy, the work was completed. Colonel Wilson had determined to send a column composed of the Guards, the Heavy Cavalry, and the Mounted Infantry,

straight to the river for water. The movement was strikingly bold, as the little force would be exposed to terrible risks, and the main body would be weakened by division. Right in the path stood the enemy, unbeaten, thirsting for battle, reckless with the mad courage begotten of fanaticism. A commander made of weaker fibre might well have hesitated; but not so Colonel Wilson, who did not fear to realise that the risk must be taken. The troopers seemed yearning to come to closer quarters with those who had been worrying them so long."

The flying column started shortly after three o'clock, marching practically in the same order as at Abu Klea:—

"They were not allowed to proceed far before receiving forcible evidence that desperate work was before them. The enemy's Remingtons kept up a running fusillade, and many a one fell before reaching the rising ground behind which lay the Nile. As the crest of the sandy ridge was being slowly but surely approached by our flame-edged square, the enemy, many of whom had hitherto remained hidden, made a supreme effort to check our resistless advance. Their charge was a superb one; but our men waited the shock with the utmost calmness. No gap was made on this occasion of which advantages could be taken by the fierce spearmen. In advance, and on the flank of the advancing mass, we could see some half-dozen splendidly mounted Arabs, evidently sheikhs of importance, encouraging their men with voice and gesture, prancing defiantly—one might have been tempted to say bombastically, did we not know by experience at what trivial price those brave fellows set their lives. Steadily, mercilessly rang out the sharp roll of our fire. Surely no force breathes that can stand up against the hail of bullets which poured into the enemy's extended ranks. Scores dropped in their tracks at every 50yds. But the swift tide of yelling, gesticulating, spear-brandishing warriors rolled on, and it seemed as though it must reach our ranks. Our men set their teeth, but the expected death-grapple did not come. Several of the sheikhs had now fallen, and as the enemy came nearer they suffered most terribly. At 100yds. there seemed to be a slight check. At 50yds. there was perceptible wavering, which culminated in evident check when the first ranks of the enemy were within 30yds. Some of our men cheered, and the steady roll of musketry continued remorselessly, until finally the enemy turned and fled."

"Our way to the river was clear after two hours' fighting which it comes not to the lot of many men to witness. Let it be recorded that the enemy fought splendidly, not only with brute courage, but with, on the whole, a marvellous amount of military intelligence; but, as I have endeavoured to show, they could have no chance against our steady fire. Their loss must have been very great."

Describing the British advance, one of the *Standard* correspondents says:—

"The square then advanced steadily but slowly, till they approached the rise of a low, gravelled ridge, behind which we found the main body of the enemy was massed. When the square had nearly reached the summit of this ridge the enemy advanced hastily and made a furious charge, but melted away under the deadly fire of our fellows. They then broke and retreated. Shortly afterwards the fire of the enemy slackened, and at half-past four o'clock it altogether ceased. It was half-past four, as we subsequently learned, when the square reached this point, a distance of nearly two miles above Metammeh, where we spent an anxious night. Our casualties were ten killed, and subsequently three of the wounded died. During the night we were called once to stand to arms, as it was feared the enemy might renew the attack after sunrise. From here the village was seen to be burning, and then, to our great relief, our square marched back to the zereba in open column, cheering loudly. Nothing but the coolness and courage of our officers and men saved our force from great disaster, and secured to us a brilliant success, as the enemy to which we were opposed was supposed to number from ten to fifteen thousand. After burying our dead we prepared to march forward once more. Before marching, however, Mr. Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Villiers, of the *Graphic*, Colonel Barrow, of the Hussars, and Lord Charles Beresford, who had gallantly conducted the defence of the zereba, together with myself, Mr. Melton Prior, of the *Illustrated London News*, and Mr. H. S. Pearce, of the *Daily News*, bore sadly to the grave the body of our lamented colleague Mr. Cameron. His grave was dug alongside those of two officers, and Mr. Herbert, of the *Morning Post*. Lord Charles Beresford read the Burial Service, which the circumstances rendered most impressive. When we commenced to march the camels were placed under the protection of the square, being covered by the right front. The square reached here at sunset unmolested. During the early hours of Monday a guardsman, tired out by want of sleep, lost the column, and riding aimlessly about the desert he eventually found his way to Metammeh, where he was murdered. Early on Monday morning, when the column was passing through long grass, the hungry camels began to feed, and the sleepy native drivers not being able to control them they became unmanageable, and consequently for some time there was a scene of great confusion, the fighting and transport corps becoming mixed up. After leaving Abu Klea we captured a wounded Arab, whom we believed to be a spy, and who had lighted fires on our right after dark, doubtless as beacons announcing our approach. On Wednesday, the 21st, we attacked Metammeh at daybreak, shortly after sunrise. At four o'clock in the morning several steamers, with flags flying, arrived opposite Metammeh, and while the men and guns were being landed they were loudly cheered by our troops. The attack upon Metammeh, however, failed, and the troops retired at noon. Previous to the attack we had not been able to reconnoitre the enemy, but we found that he was strongly fortified, having four guns, and the houses being all loopholes. One of Gordon's messengers, who had been for a long time a captive, escaped from Metammeh, and gave us the information that if the attack continued, and was successful, the wounded natives, of which the place was full, would be killed at once. We then moved towards the Nile, leaving the Guards and Marines in this village for the purpose of fortifying it. Twenty-

two of the crew of the steamers, with a detachment of the Sussex Regiment, then reconnoitred Shendy, and found that it was occupied by only a few troops, who fired on the steamers. Since leaving Korti the column has lost 250 camels. The supply of food is running short, and we were put on half rations to-day. Including our casualties at Abu Klea since the 10th inst., we have had 104 men killed and 291 wounded."

The column returned to the zereba to-day (the 20th). As we neared the little desert stronghold the small garrison greeted their returning comrades as befitted the occasion:—

"Cheer after cheer rang out from the throats of the infantry men, the echoes of which may have reached the enemy entrenched at Metammeh. Late in the afternoon the recruited force, with the wounded and other impedimenta, left the zereba and marched to the banks of the Nile, which was safely reached at nightfall. We are, of course, very strongly entrenched here, and consider our position reasonably safe. But our thoughts are instinctively turning to Korti, and all are wondering what steps are being taken or have been taken to reinforce us. The sad duty of calling the roll has been performed. The result is melancholy, but not surprising."

"We have now temporary leisure to ponder over our prospects. There is, practically, a consensus of opinion that the work we have done will have most important results, and may bring about the speedy collapse of the Mahdi and the saving of Omdurman, the key of Khartoum. Ungrudging praise is lavished upon Colonel Wilson's move for water. It was a splendid idea splendidly carried out. But there is no hiding the fact that we were at one time in as critical a position as any British force was ever placed. Everything depended upon the success of the cavalry column in reaching the river and returning to the desert zereba. Had it failed to accomplish the task with which it was honoured, it is doubtful if any would have lived to tell the tale."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, who was twice grazed by bullets in the fight of the 19th, says:—

"History records no military events of a more stirring character, or situations more thrilling and dramatic, than those through which Sir Herbert Stewart's flying column has passed during the past week. Had the British soldier not once more proved a splendid fighter the story of Stewart's march would have had to be gathered from other sources than the pens or lips of those who accompanied it. During the fight on the 19th, Surgeon-Major Ferguson, Dr. Briggs, and their colleagues, had their skill and time taxed to the utmost. Want of water hampered their operations; doctors and patients were alike exposed to the enemy's fire. More harrowing battle scenes in a long experience I never saw."

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who remained with those in the redoubt after the square had started for the river, writes:—

"The square moved slowly, protected by the fire of the Gardner gun in the fort. We in the redoubt heard the words of command clearly. As the square stopped the men lay down to deliver volley after volley with superb steadiness. At last the critical moment came, when the rebel spearmen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The men never wavered a moment, but cheered lustily when they saw their foes coming. The Marines and Mounted Infantry received the charge with a fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in lines, then recoiled, and retired broken. Meanwhile, another dense column advancing from the south was stopped by shells fired from Norton's guns in front with great precision. Then the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard-bearers, and fanatical followers rushed against Wilson's force. Again that withering fire, in which the Guards and Sussex this time played a part, and the furious onslaught was stopped, to be renewed no more. As the square disappeared behind the ridge we heard two volleys more. Then all was silent. Whether the square had reached the Nile safely, or been overwhelmed by hordes of rebels unseen by us, we had no means of knowing before morning. All night we in the redoubt expected an attack, but the men were resolved to the last, and confident in the coolness of Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Barrow, whose dispositions for defence were admirably laid, and who did much to inspire the men by their intrepid example. The Engineers who, under Major Dordard and Lieutenant Lawson, had built the redoubts in the midst of the hottest fire, laboured until dark to strengthen the position. When, next morning, Wilson's column was seen marching back, we greeted it with loud and heartfelt cheers. We buried the dead reverently before setting out on a slow march to the Nile, where we were allowed to bivouack in peace, the enemy making no sign except beating tom-toms all night."

Writing on the 21st, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—

"After a night's rest not disturbed by the enemy, the troops advanced at daybreak this morning and made a reconnaissance in force to Metammeh. They engaged with the enemy's outposts for an hour or two, when they were surprised by the sight of four steamers coming slowly down the river flying Egyptian flags. These proved to be General Gordon's, which have been fighting up and down between Berber and Khartoum for the last four months. They landed five hundred men and five guns to operate with the force attacking Metammeh. The town is loopholed and entrenched too strongly to be stormed by our men, except at great sacrifice. We have resolved to entrench ourselves, and wait the arrival of the other column. Though the rebels kept up a heavy fusillade on our troops until one, when they were tired, our loss in killed was only one man, and in wounded, Major Poe, of the Royal Marines, and six men. Gordon's steamer brings despatches, from which it seems that Khartoum was all right up to the 29th of December, and also the General's diary."

"January 23.—Metammeh is said to be in great straits. The conviction has increased that it might easily have been carried had our attack been pressed vigorously. The villagers and deserters from the enemy report that five dervish emirs were killed in the fight on the 19th; but Ali Moussa, one of the Mahdi's principal officers, distinguished for his fanaticism, still commands at Metammeh. My opinion is that it would be a serious mistake to advance against that town, unless we meant to take it

at all hazards. Lord Cochrane pleaded hard to be allowed to storm the houses on the windward side, and set fire to that quarter, and under cover of the smoke drive the rebels out of the earthworks, taking them in flank. This might cost many men, but the result would be worth the risk. Moving in square formation against a loopholed town would be decidedly a blunder. The Arabs evidently interpret our retirement as a defeat, and gain confidence accordingly."

On the 23rd Gordon's boats steamed down to shell Shendy, where many of the rebels from Metammeh are said to be gathered.

"While they were away the Arabs were reported to be advancing on us. From the heights in front they could be seen swarming as if for an attack. About a thousand or fifteen hundred came from the Khartoum direction—probably reinforcements sent by the Mahdi, apparently thinking our troops on board the steamer. The rebels issued from Metammeh, with the object of storming this post, but retired speedily when the infantry advanced in line to meet them. Had we pushed forward more rapidly we might have prevented the junction of two hostile forces. The best we can do now is to stand on the defensive. If the enemy would venture to face us in the open in the present temper of our men, the result could not be doubtful then, though the Mahdi has sent more reinforcements, as reported. His sharpshooters are only half-hearted and fanatical spearmen, and will hardly venture to run their heads against these earthworks. Hence we command the water and the island, where considerable supplies of cattle and grain might be collected by the steamers. A strong fort on the ridge in front dominates the approaches north and south, and precludes the probability of being taken by surprise."

Another account says:—"The shelling of Shendy produces little beyond reducing a few houses to ruins. Three unarmed boats belonging to the rebels were captured there. They will be very useful to us."

Respecting the timely arrival of Gordon's steamers, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent writes:—

"The touch between the advancing British force and General Gordon has thus taken place precisely as expected, the gallant Gordon sending down his steamers and lending a helping hand at the very point where most needed. Nothing could have been better timed, and the greatest credit is due to the complete organisation by which this junction of the forces has been effected. The British and Gordon's men fraternised after the landing. The Khartoum contingent, it must be confessed, seemed a ragged lot; but they were hearty and jovial, in the best of spirits, and apparently fit for any amount of hard work. Some little time after the arrival of the three steamers with the half-battalion another steamer came down the stream towing a barge laden with provisions. Thereat our men gave another round of cheers, and all appeared to regard their troubles now as ended. It was to the first degree reassuring to all of us to find Gordon not only in a position to send his steamers and men thus far, but also to be able to spare provisions for our use and comfort."

General Wolseley's official report, dated Korti, Jan. 28, is as follows:—

"Captain Pigott, Mounted Infantry, just arrived from Gubat, on Nile, two miles above Metammeh, which he left on the 24th inst."

"There has been some sharp fighting since action on 17th inst., and the men have had extremely hard work, and until 23rd inst. little sleep. General Stewart, who, I deeply regret, has been severely wounded, has carried out my instructions, and we have now a strongly fortified post on the Nile, halfway between Berber and Khartoum, and we hold the desert route between it and this place."

"On the large island opposite Gubat there is plenty of green forage for horses and camels. Gubat can be held against any force the Mahdi can send to attack it. Four steamers from Khartoum under Nusri Pasha arrived at Gubat during the reconnaissance made of Metammeh of 21st inst. The Pasha landed men and guns, and took part in the operations."

"Sir C. Wilson left for Khartoum on 24th inst. with two steamers and a detachment of Sussex Regiment. Metammeh is occupied by about 2,000 men, half of whom are regulars, under Nur Angar, who has three Krupp guns, but very little ammunition for them. None of the shells fired from them exploded. At Shendy there is one Krupp gun and a small garrison."

"A hospital has been established at Metammeh, where the wounded are well cared for. The movements of General Stewart's force since my last telegram were as follows:—Having established a strong post at Abu Klea Wells, he left there about four p.m., 18th inst."

"After passing wells at Shebacat, moved to their right, as my instructions were that if Metammeh were held Stewart should establish himself on the Nile between it and Khartoum. About seven a.m., 19th inst., when three or four miles from river, enemy showed in force. A halt was made for breakfast in a strong zereba. It was here that General Stewart was wounded, and heaviest fire sustained."

"Colonel Sir C. Wilson, as senior officer, assumed command. Force, leaving wounded and impedimenta in work, constructed under heavy fire, marched about three p.m., 19th inst., in the gravel ridge overlooking Nile, where a large force of enemy was established. Enemy charged, led by several Emirs on horseback, but none were able to get nearer our square than about thirty yards. They were repulsed with heavy loss, five Emirs and about 250 dead left on the ground. Their wounded very numerous."

"Sir C. Wilson in report says: 'Nothing could exceed coolness of the troops both when exposed to fire of sharpshooters in morning and to charge of spearmen in afternoon.' He speaks highly of Colonel Boscawen, to whom he gave command of the square during these operations."

"On 21st inst. reconnaissance in force made of Metammeh, which had been placed in a state of defence, walls loopholed. Although Sir C. Wilson reports he could have carried the village, which is long and straggling, he did not think it worth the loss it would have entailed. On 22nd inst. reconnaissance made down river towards Shendy with three steamers, which returned same day."

"I most deeply deplore the losses we have experienced, but in every other respect the result of these

operations, so ably and successfully conducted by Sir Herbert Stewart, is most satisfactory, and cannot fail to have great effect upon the future of this campaign. I have had no letters of any importance from General Gordon. The most recent, dated 29th December, contains merely one line, saying 'Khartoum all right—could hold out for years.'

"Sir R. Buller starts to-morrow to assume command along desert route to Gubat. We have plenty of troops, of ammunition, and of food. Royal Irish begin their movement across the desert to-day. West Kent will follow. Sir Herbert Stewart writes in good spirits from on board one of steamers, and last report of him says he is doing well, but his wound is very severe, and I cannot expect him to be fit for any more work this campaign."

"The temporary deprivation of his services at this moment I regard as a national loss. He is one of the ablest soldiers and most dashing commanders I have ever known. I recommend him most strongly to the Queen for Her Majesty's most favourable consideration. I append a list of killed and wounded. I regret to say Lord St. Vincent and Lieutenant Guthrie, Horse Artillery, died of wounds. The only officers killed since 17th are Quartermaster Lima, 19th Hussars, and Conductor Jewell. Enemy did not fight with same determination or courage as on 17th inst."

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded since 17th inst.:—

KILLED.
19th Hussars.—Quartermaster A. G. Lima.
Commissariat and Transport Corps.—Conductor of Supplies A. C. Jewell.

Also Messrs. St. Leger Herbert and Cameron, correspondents.

WOUNDED.
Staff.—Brigadier-General Sir H. Stewart; Captain Lord Airlie, 10th Hussars, slightly.

Heavy Camel Regiment.—Major Lord A. Somerset, Royal Horse Guards.

Guards.—Lieutenant C. Crutchley, Scots Guards. Mounted Infantry.—Lieutenant T. D. O. Snow, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant C. P. Livingstone, Royal Highlanders, slightly.

East Lancashire Regiment.—Captain A. G. Leonard, Royal Navy.—Lieutenant Munro.

Royal Marines.—Major W. H. Poë.

Also Mr. Burrell, correspondent, slightly.

Since the above date there have been killed 19 non-commissioned officers and men, and 92 wounded.

A later telegram from General Wolseley, dated Korti, Jan. 29, says:—

"Notes from medical report received from Gubat. General Stewart progressing most favourably; wonderfully free from inflammatory symptoms, and suffering comparatively little pain. No attempt, of course, to extract bullet, which entered high up in groin; no bad symptoms; every hope of rapid recovery."

"Hospital pitched on bank of river, all housed under tents and on native beds. Considering the many moves and hardships, wounded doing wonderfully well. Two-thirds of cases severe—number of operations will be large. Surgeon Magill distinguished himself before being wounded by shot in thigh. All wounded, or as many as possible, to be sent back to Gakdul."

"Any amount of supplies if natives will bring them in. No sickness yet amongst troops."

Some of our men declare they saw Europeans or Americans leading a body of the rebels in Metammeh. The chief marksman of the West Kent, who fired two shots at a European with the rebels, saw his face clearly. He says he cannot have made a mistake."

Among the enemy's forces were many slaves, several of whom gave themselves up to the British. They say the Mahdi sent them from Khartoum."

One of the most touching incidents in the zereba on the 19th inst. was the wounded General being tended by his friends, two or three of whom wept like men, silently."

All ranks are in excellent health and spirits after an arduous week, in which they had three days' fighting and a night march without sleep and with little food."

As a precaution against stampede the poor camels were tied down, both their knees and necks being securely bound by ropes in order to prevent their getting upon their legs."

On the 19th soldiers lying behind camels and saddle-packs were shot in the head by dropping bullets from the enemy's Remingtons. Mr. Cameron, the *Standard's* correspondent, was hit in the back and killed while sitting behind a camel, just as he was going to have lunch. The enemy were firing at ranges of from 700 to 2,000 yards, and their practice was excellent."

General regret was expressed throughout the North at the death of Mr. Cameron, who was a native of Inverness. He was engaged in a bank in that town, and afterwards proceeded to a mercantile house in India, where he began his journalistic career as special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* during the Afghan war. He afterwards transferred his services to the *Standard*. He was through the Boer war, and at the bombardment of Alexandria. He afterwards went to Madagascar and Tonquin, and was on his way home when Osman Digma began to threaten Souakim, so went there from Suez, and narrowly escaped with his life at the slaughter of Baker Pasha's force. He was also at El Teb and Tanagerie. He spent the summer of last year with his widowed mother in the north of Scotland."

Mr. Herbert, of the *Morning Post*, was a member of that branch of the Herbert family of which the Earl of Carnarvon is the distinguished head. His grandfather, William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, was the third son of the first Earl of Carnarvon, and the Dean's second son, Captain Frederick Charles Herbert, was the father of St. Leger Algernon by his marriage with the youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Stuart, of the 39th Regiment. He was in his 35th year. He had seen great and varied service, and distinguished himself on many occasions. His first public appointment was with Lord Dufferin, when that nobleman was Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He afterwards acted as private secretary to Lord Wolseley (then Sir

Garnet) on the occasion of the annexation of Cyprus, and was also civil secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley when he proceeded to South Africa as High Commissioner. Mr. Herbert was also civil secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts in South Africa, and when that General returned to England he was made secretary to the Transvaal Commission. Mr. Herbert served with the Mounted Infantry at Tel-el-Kebir as a volunteer, for which he obtained the Egyptian medal. He was present at the engagements of El Teb and Tamas, where he acted as galloper to Sir H. Stewart, and obtained the clasp. At Tamas Mr. Herbert received a severe wound."

At the banquet to the Marquis of Ripon at Leeds on Wednesday night, Mr. Childers said:—"Lord Harrington telegraphs to me this evening in these words:—'No further news, but I have just sent the following message to Lord Wolseley:—'I have received the Queen's gracious commands to express her satisfaction and warm thanks to her brave troops, and her deep concern for their losses and suffering, and especially for General Stewart's severe wounds. Her Majesty has, in consideration of that officer's gallant services, been pleased to promote him to the rank of Major-General.' I added my own congratulations on the successful issue of this operation, so admirably designed and so brilliantly executed."

General Graham, in a letter to the *Times* on Tuesday, remarked that, at a time when all minds are anxiously straining for any intelligence from the gallant little band under General Stewart, the following suggestion may, in default of any certainty, tend somewhat to alleviate our fears:—

"Should General Stewart on approaching Metammeh have found the rebels strongly entrenched he may have wisely declined attacking, but, leaving them on his left, have struck the Nile and then followed the left bank with the intention of making El Hadji above the Sixth Cataract, where he would have the best chance of meeting with Gordon's steamers, as the river will probably no longer permit of their going below that point. By following the river Stewart would have his left flank protected, and would no longer have to carry a water supply. El Hadji is about fifty miles above Metammeh, and Stewart may have reflected that, besides being the boldest, this would be the most prudent course, as his position at El Hadji, in co-operation with Gordon's steamers, would be in every respect vastly stronger than if besieged in an entrenched position below Metammeh. He would by holding El Hadji also turn one of the most formidable passes of the Nile whence the rebels can most seriously threaten the navigation. I may be permitted to add that my personal knowledge of the combined daring and prudence of General Stewart's character inclines me to believe that, given the conditions I imagine, this course of action would commend itself to him as best calculated to impress the rebels with a dread of the white soldiers' unconquerable power and his gallant men with his own high sense of confidence. Should he have adopted this course we may have no certain tidings for at least another week, as Stewart could not afford to weaken his small force by detaching an escort with despatches until firmly established. Some slight confirmation of my supposition is given by a letter from the late Major Carmichael, who fell in the glorious fight of Abu Klea, stating that in his opinion Stewart's force would march straight to Khartoum."

Lord Wolseley permitted General Earle to begin on Saturday his advance on Berber *via* Abu Ahmed. He says:—

"The enemy, consisting of Monassir tribe, under Wad Gamr, the murderer of Colonel Stewart, and others, under Moussa, have collected at Birti, thirty-five miles above Hamdab. They say they mean fighting; but, as reports received say General Stewart's victory has created great effect everywhere, it is doubtful if Earle will meet with serious opposition until he reaches Berber. Health of troops excellent. They are in the highest spirits and proud of recent success. It is very doubtful if reported capture of Omdurman by enemy be true."

The order of the advance is thus described by the *Standard's* correspondent:—

"Three boats with skilled officers and Canadian crews, under Colonel Alleyne, left shortly after day-break, going ahead as scouts to the column. They were followed by two companies of the South Staffordshire Regiment acting as the advance guard. A boat-load of Engineers led the main column of whalers in the following order:—The rest of the Staffordshire Regiment, the Naval Brigade, the Black Watch, and a section of the Field Hospital escorted by a company of the Gordon Highlanders. Simultaneously, Colonel Butler advanced on the river bank with forty Hussars and the Egyptian Cavalry, who will carefully reconnoitre the country as they proceed, and render any sudden attack upon the boats impossible. General Earle, with his staff, followed later on, and a party of Hussars then started along the bank, acting as a rearguard to the column. The whole body halted for the night at Owli Island. The boats experienced no great difficulty. Though sunken rocks were numerous, the men were able to row against the stream, and but little tracking had to be done."

The column advanced six miles on Sunday, and ascended the series of rapids above Owli Island. The *Standard's* correspondent with the column, telegraphing from Hamdab, says:—

"Upon the whole the stream is not so swift and powerful as had been expected from the native reports; but there were many stretches of broken water, where it needed all the efforts of the troops to get the boats up. At one place it was necessary to effect a portage of the arms, ammunition, and clothing for a distance of nearly a mile, and the efforts of three boats' crews were required to drag each of the empty whalers up the rapid. The general appearance of the cataract much resembled that at Semneh. While the operation was going on half the battalion of the Black Watch left their comrades to bring up the boats, and marched in the direction of Berti, to check the enemy should they attempt to attack us during the passage. No signs of the Arabs were, however, to be seen. Colonels Butler and Alleyne reconnoitred the

country still farther in advance towards the enemy's position, but with a like result. Colonel Colville, with the Mudir's Soudanese troops, is on the right bank of the river, abreast of the boats. He keeps up communication with them by heliograph. No supplies are likely to be obtained along this part of the route; indeed, the country has been entirely forsaken by its inhabitants, and even the scouting parties do not fall in with a single native. The Duke of Cornwall's Regiment left Hamdab to-day, and will soon overtake the column. Colonel Dennison, with a party of Canadians, also went forward from Hamdab this morning. The departure of the transport company and of the Egyptian artillery has been postponed for a few days."

The following telegram was received on Wednesday by the *Daily Telegraph* from its special correspondent at Hamdab:—

"On Tuesday the Black Watch and the Staffordshire Regiment arrived at the Fort of the Kabd-el-Abd Cataract. The cavalry scouts exchanged shots with the enemy two miles in advance. The Arabs then attacked, but were driven back by the cavalry and the camel corps, who occupied the village of Warg, previously held by the Mahdi's forces. A number of cattle and sheep were captured. The enemy retreated towards Birti. At daylight the column was to move forward again. The health of the troops is most satisfactory."

The following telegram from Lord Wolseley, dated January 28, was received by the Secretary of State for War:—

"General Earle telegraphs to-day from Cataract of Kabd-el-Abd, which is about twenty-two miles below Birti, and is about spot marked on our maps as Cataract of Bahak. Birti is still occupied by enemy; but it is doubtful if they will fight there or retire on Berber. The few regular soldiers in Birti who came from Berber say they intend to desert to us. Two uncles of Suleman, who murdered Colonel Stewart, have sent to say they will come in and submit. They live in Birti. People returning to their villages in rear of our troops as they advance up river."

The Souakim correspondent of the *Times* says:—"News has been received that the Rowayas and Amharas contemplate a rising against Osman Digma. It is rumoured that the Beniamers are concentrating at Miekli (since Osman Digma's forces are too strong for them at Agig), and intend marching on Tokar. The ships and forts saluted in honour of General Stewart's victory on Saturday. Thereupon, the rebels, out of bravado, kept up a heavy fire for two hours, wounding several of our native allies. The natives greatly exaggerate General Stewart's victory, and go about saying that the Mahdi has lost 10,000 men."

An officer writing to the *Army and Navy Gazette* from Kallier Cataract on the 27th of December, says:—"I was very nearly a 'gone coon' ten days ago, owing to a tumble I had in the river, under the following circumstances:—The voyageur of my boat having become disabled with dysentery at Tanjour, I had to navigate my own boat from that place to Dal. When taking it through the cataract, some eight miles below Dal, while the boat was being hauled over the last gate—a place where the channel becomes contracted to ten or fifteen yards in width, through which the water rushes in great volumes and force—I had occasion to exert all my strength in order to steer clear of a rock in front. On pushing the tiller hard to starboard—owing partly to the great strain on it, and partly to the fact that it was not adapted for this kind of work—it suddenly snapped in two, and I, losing my balance, fell overboard. Directly I fell into the water I struck out with my whole strength, as that is the advice given in the printed instructions—to use the words of the Dongola swimmers, 'bottle with the eddy'—and luckily managed to come to the surface thirty yards lower down. With great exertion I managed to keep on top of the water, and edge in gradually towards the shore, the current carrying me down stream at the rate of some ten miles an hour. When within twenty or thirty yards of the bank some Egyptian soldiers who were there formed a chain and reached out a pole to me, by means of which I was hauled in to shore."

By the arrival at Cairo from Malta of the Royal Sussex Regiment the number of infantry battalions at Lord Wolseley's disposal in Upper and Lower Egypt has been increased to thirteen—an exceptionally strong force. The latest official list states that there are also four companies of Royal Engineers, detachment Telegraph Battalion and Field Park ditto, the Cavalry Corps, Mounted Infantry, five batteries of Artillery, two companies of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, and one of the Ordnance Store Corps. There are also—although not set forth in the official list—the Marines and Naval Brigade.

Information of two gallant acts of saving and attempting to save life in connection with the expeditionary force has just been received by the Royal Humane Society, which has awarded its medal to F. W. Rhodes (captain of the foretop), and a testimonial to S. Hellyer (A.B.), at present with the Nile flotilla, for an effort to rescue S. Glazier and C. Woodcock, able seamen, at the third Gate Cataract of the Nile. The documents forwarded show that Glazier and Woodcock were in a boat which was being "traced" through the rapids, and on rounding a point the boat heeled over and at once filled. The two men attempted to swim ashore, but they were carried down by the rapid, and Woodcock sank immediately. Rhodes, Hellyer, and another man named Harris jumped off the bank to assist their comrades, and Harris was drowned. Rhodes reached Glazier and was able to support him for a time, until Glazier let go his hold and also sank, and subsequently reached the shore in an exhausted state after his gallant attempt. Hellyer endeavoured to assist in the rescue, but the current was so strong that he had to abandon the effort 50 yards from the shore, and only just succeeded in saving himself. The other case forwarded by the Military Secretary of the expeditionary force refers to the gallant conduct of second-class petty officer R. Price, R.N., who saved the life of Private Everard, 2nd battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, in the Nile, at Halfa. Everard got out of his depth while bathing, when Price rushed into the river with all his clothes on, and succeeded in catching hold of him as he was sinking.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

"The Jingoism that brags of the British soldier as above all other fighting men we detest; perhaps from another sort of Jingoism, which regards the courage, the endurance, the coolness of the Briton as too well proved and too good a thing to be bragged about in the streets in lyrical or any other strong language. But it would be something like ingratitude not to mark the truly splendid courage and hardihood displayed by Stewart's little force during the three days' advance from the north of Abu Klea to the Nile bank. It would be a little too Roman to view in silence the Roman sturdiness, steadiness, coolness of our men under the peril and the menace of those three days: the mere fatigue of which must have been all but insupportable. It was no mere beef-fed courage that saw the gallant little band through that march, but qualities of the very highest and noblest character. Officers and men, they deserve not the thanks alone, but the homage of their fellow-countrymen."

"And they have their reward in the outcome too. What the consequences would have been if they had not succeeded in the work that no commander in his senses would have sent them to do had he been aware of its difficulties and risks, is hardly to be thought of without trembling. Failure would have been massacre—massacre of the whole force; and the pain and shame of that (no doubt we should have thought it shame) would not have been the worst of it by any means. The whole Soudan would have been in a blaze; the hesitating tribes would have gone over at once to the Mahdi, and the result upon the question of transport alone—which is a most important question—would have been fatal. It would have taken weeks to retrieve the disaster, with the hot season fast drawing on. No small supply of arms would have fallen into the hands of the enemy; who would not only have been emboldened, but would have got a lesson in discipline and conduct which is not likely now to be of much service to them. It is when we think of these things that the full value of the heroism displayed by Stewart's force in the face of enormous risks comes out. To all appearance it has made success safe and speedy. Our men must sit down in entrenchments for a time, no doubt; but they are secure, they have ensured the safety of the wounded at Abu Klea, and, in all likelihood, their victories will keep open the desert behind them for the reinforcements on the way. About a thousand men, under Sir Redvers Buller, are to start to-day, or to-morrow at latest; and the road between Korti and Metammeh being open, the camels at the latter place can be sent back to aid in the business of transport. Gordon's boats are at the service of our gallant nine hundred at Metammeh—an enormous advantage: though its full value will not be seen till Buller gets to Metammeh, and Earle—who has had his first skirmish—draws near to Abu Hamed and so to Berber. By this time Sir Charles Wilson has probably arrived at Khartoum, whence Gordon has already been of vast service to his rescuers, and will now be of more. Thus everything looks favourable for a speedy termination of the campaign. But, of course, it is not over yet; and in all likelihood will not be over till our men meet the Mahdi's forces at Omdurman."

"And now we hope that a column will be sent across from Souakim to Berber. It is of importance that Osman Digma should be disposed of at once; and the force that disposes of him should then push across the desert to Berber. Could they occupy that point, they would allow General Earle to push on direct for Khartoum, uniting with Stewart's column for what may prove the decisive conflict at Omdurman."

One thing made clear by the reconnaissance (says the correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) is that it will need quite double the men we now have here to insure the capture of Metammeh without a severe loss to our own force. From all the information we have been able to gather it is certain that Metammeh is garrisoned by the Mahdi's most trusted troops. True there is only a remnant of them at Metammeh—perhaps not more than a full regiment, and only one Emir now remains in command, the others having been killed in the fierce onslaughts of the last few days. But the Emir who is left is a man of considerable talent, a good commander, with a fair knowledge of the principles of war. An offer of terms was made to this Emir by the British commander through a prisoner whom we captured two days since, but he vouchsafed no reply.

After the arrival of the Egyptians and our reconnaissance of Metammeh it was deemed advisable to shift the camp first selected on the bank of the river at Gubat to one in a more secure and advantageous position. Accordingly a site was selected (Abu Krow) on the river's bank, on flat ground, it is true, but nevertheless it was safe. The position was speedily fortified, and everything made secure against attack. On the return of the steamers from Shendi, says the *Standard's* correspondent, it was ascertained that during their absence the rebels had taken up a position on the small island in the Nile which lies just opposite the British camp, with the evident intention of annoying us during the night by a ceaseless rifle-fire. The small guns on the steamers were speedily brought into play, the infantry sharpshooters opened a steady fire, and we soon had the satisfaction of seeing the rebels scuttling off the island and across the Nile at top speed.

Colonel Boscawen will remain in charge of the entrenched post.

Captain Lord Charles Beresford remains near Metammeh for the present, taking charge of two steamers. On Friday the troops were to go on a diet of fresh meat and fresh bread, and such other eatables as they can manage to secure in the neighbourhood. This has been done with a view to economise the portable rations. Supplies are carefully stored in view of any eventualities which may arise, and the rations will serve if Gubat is taken as the base for further expeditions in any direction.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure of showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to him in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Three dynamite outrages were on Saturday perpetrated in London—viz., in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the Tower of London. The three explosions were undoubtedly parts of one plot, their almost simultaneous occurrence making that evident. The one at the Tower was the first in point of time, occurring as nearly as possible at two o'clock, while at Westminster the first happened at eight minutes past two, and the second four or five minutes later. The explosion at Westminster Hall took place close to the entrance to the crypt near St. Stephen's Steps, at the upper end of the building. A small party of visitors were on their way from Westminster Hall down to the crypt, when one of them noticed a roll of cloth lying on the steps, from which a strange smell came. The lady who observed it called the attention of a gentleman who was with her to it, and he immediately called out "Dynamite" and "Get up stairs as quickly as you can," which they all did. In the meantime a policeman of the A Division, named Cole, who was on duty close by, had picked up the bundle and gone past the visitors with it into the Hall. As he arrived on the level he found it was very hot in his hands, and heard a hissing noise coming from it, and threw it down just outside the gates leading to the crypt steps. As he did so there was a tremendous explosion, blowing a hole in the pavement nearly six feet in length by about half that amount in width, through which both Cole and another constable named Cox, who had come to his assistance, fell. The next instant the Hall was filled with a cloud of dust, and pieces of broken glass flying in every direction. The party of ladies and gentlemen who had just come from the crypt, together with one or two others in the vicinity, were hit by the splinters and stunned by the report, while their clothes were cut to pieces. It is possible that the dust here spoken of may have been literally the dust of ages, for it is hardly likely that the timbers had been often cleaned since their erection five hundred years ago. When it had settled it covered the floor to the depth of a quarter of an inch. As is always the case with the nature of dynamite, the mischief done to the Hall was principally in a downward direction. Right through the heavy paving a chasm was rent, irregular in shape, but measuring in diameter about two yards, and broken pieces of stone were scattered in every direction. One effect of the charge was curious. After bursting through into the vault beneath the force was not wholly expended, but culminated in a final burst which lifted a huge paving-stone from its place, and throwing it on one side, left another cavity bare. The small windows running along each side were shattered, portions of the roof were here and there displaced, and material injury was done to the great windows north and south. The latter, which is one of the handsomest in the whole Palace of Westminster, retained its place, but the stained glass is disfigured by innumerable apertures, occasioned, no doubt, by the violent rush of air which followed immediately upon the explosion. The iron gate at the top of the steps leading to the crypt is twisted and torn, but it is remarkable that several workmen who were engaged a short distance off, in connection with the restoration of Westminster Hall, escaped almost without injury. Colonel Majendie states as the result of his official inspection that the act of constable Cole saved the hall from very serious damage, for had the dynamite exploded when placed in the narrow staircase leading to the crypt the massive masonry would have offered such resistance that the explosive energy would have acquired enormously increased force, and the result would have been proportionately serious.

There had not been time to recover from the alarm which the explosion in the Hall caused, when a second explosion seemed to shake the building, and it was soon found that the chamber of the House of Commons had been wrecked by a parcel of dynamite which had evidently been placed near the cross benches under the Peers' Gallery. On the police entering, they found the chamber the scene of a complete wreck, and saw two persons, a man and woman, covered with dust and begrimed with dirt, running about in a most excited state. They had evidently been exposed to the effects of the explosion, and they were taken to King-street police-station and detained while the accounts they gave of themselves were being verified. The accounts were found, after the most minute and searching inquiry, to be satisfactory, and they were permitted to depart. As to the explosion they could say nothing, except that they were greatly alarmed by the force of the blow. The partition between the bar and the lobby was wrecked, the benches on the Government side were torn up, and some of the seats in the gallery above were tossed about. Altogether the scene presented shows that the explosion was of a most tremendous character, and the fact that so few persons were exposed to its force is due to the circumstance that the explosion in Westminster Hall occurred first. When this was heard most of the people hurried out of the chamber to ascertain the cause of the great noise. All these persons had to pass through an examination by the police, to whom it was apparent that the cunning perpetrators had placed themselves in safety before the fuses had burned down to the dynamite.

The explosion at the Tower of London occurred while a party were being conducted round the White Tower. This ancient keep is divided into three flats, on the second of which is the chapel of St. John and the banqueting hall, now filled with arm racks containing many thousands of Martini-Henry rifles. The hall above, known as the horse armoury, contains the life-sized figures of mediæval knights on horseback, displaying the various types of armour of the period. At the moment of the occurrence two boys, followed by two young women, strangers to them and to each other, and to those immediately behind, walked through the chapel and along the few steps in what though resembling a lobby is really a gap in a wall some twelve feet thick. The two boys had reached the hall when Annie Munn, the young woman who was following, saw a flash, and was at the same instant blown violently down and covered with falling objects. The boys, the woman next her, and all those in the rear and the front, were overthrown by the shock. Above the crash of broken glass, the cracking of roofs and floors, the knocking together of shattered stands of rifles, arose the screams and yells of visitors, more from fright than actual injury. The young woman was dragged out both frightened and hurt, but not seriously. Her hair was singed and her forehead and

her face considerably bruised, but she had sustained no other injury. Elizabeth Balaan, who followed her, became at once unconscious, and had scarcely recovered when she was conveyed to the London Hospital. The boys were but slightly cut.

It was found directly after the explosion that the floor of the horse armoury, of thick deal planks, forming the roof of the banqueting hall, was on fire. Every window, about sixty in all, was broken; those on the east side of the Tower, where the primary force was exercised, were shattered, though the sills were not quite blown out. In the course of a few minutes the fire was extinguished, and danger in that direction was at an end.

All the visitors except the injured were detained and closely questioned. One of these, a young man of twenty-one years, described as an Irish-American, was taken into custody, and carried first to Leman-street police-station, and subsequently to Scotland-yard. Seven pounds in gold were found in his pockets, and the circumstances were upon the whole considered sufficiently suspicious to warrant his detention. He gave the name of Cunningham, with the aliases Gilbert and Dalton. He was brought up at Bow-street on Monday and remanded for a week.

A belief is said to prevail that the Scotland-yard authorities are in possession of important information communicated by the prisoner Cunningham, who, it is currently reported, will turn Queen's evidence should other expected arrests be effected. According to published statements, the prisoner appears to have made his first appearance in London in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel on Christmas Eve; but there is reason to suppose he may have attended a performance at the Lyceum Theatre between the 4th and 11th of December. This directly contradicts his allegation that he had only been in the metropolis for two or three weeks. On the 24th of December he presented himself, in the name of Gilbert, at 30, Great Prescott-street, a house kept by Miss Cannon, proprietor of a book depository. Miss Cannon asserts that when the prisoner first came he brought with him a brown bag and a large brown box, both of which he carried upstairs himself. On the eve of his departure, however, he said to her, "If any one comes, that brown box is not mine. It belongs to a friend, and I am going out to buy a smaller one." He shortly afterwards returned with a smaller black box and the brown one was not seen again, but how it was taken from the place, and by whom, there is no evidence at present to show. Miss Cannon could not say when the brown bag was conveyed out of the house. She did not see it go. Her lodger had no visitors, and received no letters, nor wrote any. He paid his rent regularly in silver. The prisoner went, on Monday, the 12th inst., to 32, Scarborough-street, where he engaged a furnished room. The widow who is the tenant of the house says that he gave the name of Dalton when she let him one of her apartments. On the Wednesday following, at dusk, he arrived, bringing with him a brown bag. He went upstairs, and in a minute or two quitted the house to fetch a black box, which he carried upstairs himself. He had no other luggage. Both boxes had locks. During his stay he received no letters and had no visitors. He wrote nothing, and has left nothing behind except a scrap of paper on the table, which has been destroyed. His box and bag were kept closed, but on one occasion the landlady saw them open, and noticed that they were filled with clothes in good condition, but contained nothing else. Last Saturday morning he walked out, taking nothing with him. He returned between twelve and one, and he was up in his room for two or three minutes, and then left the house once more. The landlady did not see him again until she was requested to go to Leman-street police-station the same evening. After the prisoner had left Great Prescott-street three copies of *United Ireland* were found in the fire-grate.

At the Tower, the armourers are busily engaged in rearranging the scattered collection of rifles and arms. The workmen in the White Tower are occupied in removing the debris from the building. Very extensive repairs will have to be carried out in order to thoroughly restore the Tower.

The work done in clearing away the rubbish in Westminster Hall and the House of Commons has disclosed some structural damage that had not been anticipated. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jones have made a close inspection, and found the side of the ventilating chamber further damaged and the woodwork displaced. Colonel Majendie and Colonel Ford have superintended the sifting of the debris.

With the assistance of the Home Office, special precautions have been taken for the protection of Westminster Abbey, and in the city the occurrence of the outrages, so soon after the explosion at London Bridge, has led to the taking of prompt measures and increased precautions to render them more secure. The Monument, the crypt and the galleries of St. Paul's Cathedral are to be closed for the present, and so are the crypt and museum at Guildhall, while both buildings are being carefully guarded within and without. Additional precautions are also being taken for the safety of the Bank, the Royal Exchange, and the public offices and buildings in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Queen has, through Sir W. V. Harcourt, expressed her high sense of the courage and devotion of Constables Cole and Cox on the occasion of the explosion in Westminster Hall, and has directed that Cole should be informed that, in addition to the professional reward which he will receive, her Majesty intends to confer on him the Albert Medal. Sir E. Y. Henderson called on Thursday on the constables, who are progressing favourably, and conveyed to them the Queen's message.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday Mr. Deputy Bedford asked leave to bring forward a motion without notice to the effect that the sum of £5,000 offered by the Court in December last for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrages at London Bridge should be so extended as to include the perpetrators of the other recent outrages at the Tower and Westminster. Mr. Shaw hoped the Court would not agree to the proposal, especially after the letter that they had received from the Home Office with regard to the offering of rewards. Mr. Scott supported Mr. Shaw's view. Mr. Alderman Cotton did not believe that they would ever discover criminal members of secret societies if they did not offer large rewards to accomplices. After remarks by several other members leave to bring forward the motion was refused.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The painful anxiety that existed for some days as to the fate of the adventurous force under Sir HERBERT STEWART's command has been happily dispelled. The English troops have successfully fought their way to the Nile, have established themselves on its banks in a strongly-entrenched position, and, above all, have been joined by the steamers sent out by General GORDON, and have thus been enabled to enter into immediate communication with the gallant defender of Khartoum. The march through the desert has thus proved a complete success, but the brilliant results achieved have been won at the cost of not a few valuable lives. The untimely deaths of Mr. CAMERON and Mr. ST. LEGER HERBERT, the Special Correspondents of the *Standard* and the *Morning Post*, have in an especial degree moved public sympathy. They are mourned by the wide world to which a journalist is known, as well as by the troops of friends who were best able to appreciate the sterling qualities which, in the case of both Mr. CAMERON and Mr. HERBERT, justified the expectation of prolonged careers of eminent worth and usefulness. Universal regret, too, is occasioned by the bitter chance that has prostrated Sir HERBERT STEWART in the very hour of triumph. But it is a relief to know that there is every reason to hope that the brilliant young General may speedily recover, and that his services are only for a brief time lost to his country. The fighting that took place before the Nile was reached, sharp as it was, yet indicated that the MAHDI's troops were dispirited by the previous reverses sustained. The great danger that the little force had to meet arose from the vast numerical superiority of the enemy. It is clear from all the accounts received, both of the fighting at Abu Klea and of the subsequent struggle near Metammeh, that there was an imminent risk that the English soldiers might be overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. The reinforcements that are now being pushed across the desert will serve in a degree to redress this inequality. The advance of General EARLE up the Nile is proceeding thus far without opposition. Long weeks must, however, elapse before even Berber is reached. It is, above all things, satisfactory to know that the expedition will be in time to relieve Khartoum, and that the danger that the help borne to General GORDON might arrive too late has been avoided. That shame is at least not to be added to the burden of disgrace and dishonour under which Mr. GLADSTONE's Administration is staggering to its end.

London has once more been startled by dynamite explosions carried out by the Irish Revolutionary party. On this occasion the Palace of Westminster and the Tower of London were the scenes of the diabolical attempt to advance political objects by the destruction of public property, and the killing and wounding of unoffending men, women, and children. It is satisfactory to know that the opinion of the whole world has condemned

in the strongest fashion the outrages against civilisation which are perpetrated in the name of the Irish nation. The people of the United States have at length been roused to a sense of the duty that they owe in this matter to an allied and friendly nation. None too soon a measure has been introduced into the American Congress rendering penal the proceedings of the Irish conspirators in New York who are engaged in arranging explosions of dynamite, and collecting funds to carry out their infamous schemes. It must be admitted with shame that the words and conduct of English politicians and English Ministers are mainly responsible for the foul crimes of the Irish Revolutionary Party. Mr. GLADSTONE's language in reference to the Clerkenwell explosion constituted a direct invitation to the perpetration of similar abominable outrages. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's words when he said, in regard to the Irish atrocities, that to stifle the infamous agitation which had for its methods assassination and outrage would be to stifle reform, were a further distinct encouragement to the Irish conspiracy which, whether known as the Land League, which under the patronage of Mr. PARNELL used the shot-gun and the knife to advance "reform," or known as the "Invincibles" or the "Clan-na-Gael," which under the patronage of Mr. PATRICK FORD and O'DONOVAN ROSSA use dynamite to secure Home Rule, has the same principles of action. Surprise is expressed that Mr. PARNELL has not disowned the dynamite outrages. But it has never been the custom of Mr. PARNELL to indulge in any transparent hypocries. Mr. PARNELL is quite prepared to avail himself of the aid of the extreme wing of his party. From his previous political experience he is aware that revolutionary violence is the most efficacious means, if not of recommending his cause to the English people and the civilised world, at any rate of extorting concessions from an English Radical Ministry.

There is no particular interest, and certainly no fresh importance, attaching to the speeches that Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN delivered to their constituents at Birmingham on Thursday. Mr. BRIGHT expatiated with the monotony that is now customary on the well-worn themes of his eloquence. But notwithstanding his laudations of the blessings of peace, wars unhappily still break out, and notwithstanding his demonstrations of the advantages of Free Trade, the doctrines of Protection are winning way throughout the world. Mr. BRIGHT does not appear to preserve the old complacent faith in benefits of democratic rule, and age and political experience have apparently exerted a certain Conservative influence even on Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN chiefly devoted himself to the further development and defence of the policy of plunder, which he proposes for the adoption of the Radical party. He certainly appears to have persuaded himself that the best way of winning the suffrages and support of the Radical masses is by appeals to their cupidity. The significance of such a belief in a shrewd and selfish politician like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN ought not to be overlooked by the Conservative classes of the people.

The results of last Sunday's elections to the French Senate are in accordance with the general anticipations. The Republican party has once more increased its majority, but it has inflicted nothing like the crushing defeat on its opponents of which it was able to boast at the triennial elections of 1879 and 1882. In 1879 fifty-seven seats held by Conservatives were contested, and forty-one of these were captured by the Republicans. In 1882 there were elections for thirty-seven Conservative seats, and twenty-four of these were won by the Republican party. This year forty-two Conservative seats have been fought, and the Republicans have only gained twenty-four, whilst two Republican seats have passed into the possession of the Conservatives. Clearly, the enthusiasm for the Republic is decaying, and the reaction has already commenced. But the approaching General Election of the Chamber will be infinitely more important as regards the light that will be thrown on the relative strength of parties in France at the present time. M. FERRY is for the present in possession of a secure majority in both Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The defeat of the Duc DE BROGLIE by a very narrow majority in the Eure is the most noticeable incident of Sunday's elections. The most able and powerful leader of the Conservative Opposition is thus withdrawn for the time from political life. M. BOCHER, who is the official representative of the House of France, has been once more returned to the Senate. Marshal CANROBERT, too, has been successful in his appeal to his constituency. The French

Ministry has unquestionably achieved a victory in the Senatorial elections, but the victory is one that was from the beginning certain, and is far from being so complete and decisive as the supporters of Republican institutions in France might desire.

VICTORY—AND AFTER?

The suspense with which all England awaited news of Sir HERBERT STEWART in the anxious week that followed the tidings of the victory at Abu Klea has been happily ended. Amidst general rejoicing the nation has learned how gallantly and how successfully the little English force accomplished the duty with which it was entrusted, how patiently it bore up against hardships and fatigue, how bravely it contended against an enemy infinitely superior in numbers and not unequal in courage, and how steadfastly it persisted in the task allotted to it until it was carried to a triumphant issue. The natural exultation with which the victory has been welcomed has been saddened by the heavy price at which it has been bought. The deaths of BURNABY, of CAMERON, of HERBERT, of ST. VINCENT—to name only a few of those who have gloriously fallen—are mourned wherever the English language is spoken, and the universal regret is deepened by the sad doubt whether their lives have not been callously sacrificed by a disreputable Government, not to advance the honour and interests of England, but in pursuit of a purposeless policy, and for the sake of advantages that will be won only to be abandoned.

There is no doubt that the tactics of Lord WOLSELEY in despatching the small force under the command of Sir HERBERT STEWART across the desert to Metammeh were bold almost to recklessness. Lord WOLSELEY, however, was able to place the utmost confidence in the skill of the commander and the courage of the soldiers. And success has justified the adventure. The fact that General GORDON was able to reinforce the English expedition, and that his steamers landed men to join in the operations of the English troops as soon as they reached the Nile, speaks eloquently in favour of the mastery of resources possessed by the lonely Englishman who for a year past has held at bay the vast hordes of desperate fanatics who have surged round Khartoum. It is satisfactory to know that the relief of Khartoum will now be accomplished in time. It may safely be reckoned that it is simply a question of a few weeks for the Sudan to be delivered from the presence of the MADHI's levies and the fear of the MADHI's power.

But with the relief of Khartoum the questions are once more forced upon the English people—To what end has this victory been achieved? for whose advantage have English lives been squandered and English treasures spent in the Sudan? And to these questions the Radical Ministry must be summoned, as soon as Parliament meets, to give a clear and decisive answer. There is absolutely no doubt as to the policy that is called for by English public opinion. It is seldom, indeed, that such an unanimity of feeling is apparent as exists at the present time in the country upon the Egyptian Question. After all, the English people have a strong fund of common-sense, although it has certainly not been manifested in the tolerance which has thus far been extended to Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. The policy of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire is one which not even the sanctimonious cant and the simpering affectations of humanitarianism with which Mr. GLADSTONE may present it can recommend to the sober English judgment. Ministers will do well to be warned by the rough indignation that is on all sides expressed at the mere prospect that the result of the gallant achievements of the English soldiers in the Sudan this year and last, and of the heroic defence of Khartoum by General GORDON, is intended to be the abandonment of the country to anarchy, and the provision of facilities for Italy to take advantage of the anarchy to establish its rule, or for Turkey to restore the despotism of its pashas over a people who, Mr. GLADSTONE once told us, are "struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free."

The arrangements that have been entered into with Italy obviously call for the public discussion which they have not yet received. Under Lord BEACONSFIELD'S government much was said by Radical politicians as to the iniquity of secret compacts with foreign Powers. It is to be hoped that the secret compact with Italy will not fail to be denounced. It is difficult to know why Italy is to be placed in possession of Massowah, unless

it is desired that Italy shall assume the responsibility for the government of the Sudan, and shall reap the commercial advantages that the command of the country will bestow. It will be remembered that even the present Government, through Lord HARTINGTON, declared that the Red Sea coast of the Sudan could neither be allowed to fall into a condition of anarchy nor to pass under the domination of a foreign Power. But it appears as if this formal undertaking has been deliberately departed from in favour of Italy. The rumours that the aid of Turkey is to be called in in order to effect the pacification of the Sudan seem, of course, improbable in view of the past opinions expressed by Mr. GLADSTONE as to the character of Turkish rule. But Mr. GLADSTONE'S ingenuity is always equal to the task of defending the most immoral inconsistencies of conduct. It must be shown, however, as soon as Parliament meets—as happily it will do in an interval of less than three weeks—that the English people will hear of no craven surrender of advantages won by English blood and English treasure, and of no cowardly shrinking from the duties of our Imperial position. In Egypt and in the Sudan the course that it behoves an English Government to follow is clearly marked. That it has been rendered difficult by the extravagant follies and the imbecile feebleness of the present Ministry is notorious. But if at this late hour the Government still recoils from the resolute decisions and the vigorous action which public opinion demands, it will remain for it to relinquish the responsibilities to which during the five years of its existence it has proved uniformly unequal.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS ALLIES AGAIN.

It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event; but the thought must have occurred to many people, in connection with the dynamite explosions of this day week, that closer vigilance on the part of the police might have frustrated these latest schemes of Mr. PARNELL'S friends and coadjutors. We are assuming it to be true, as stated in the newspapers, that the police authorities had reason to believe that an attempt would be made to blow up the Houses of Parliament, but that their energies were directed principally to guarding against a night attack. It is difficult to understand upon what ground similar preventive measures should have been neglected by day. Upon Saturday afternoons especially, when visitors are freely admitted to view the Tower and the Houses of Parliament, it was obviously desirable to adopt special precautions. It was not likely that the conspirators would overlook the tempting opportunities thus presented for carrying out their projects; the only wonder is that the police should apparently have been taken so completely off their guard. That the public mind should have been considerably excited by an attempt to wreck buildings associated in the minds of Englishmen with some of the most glorious events in their history was only natural. Popular indignation has been, above all, aroused to the highest pitch by the bodily injuries so cruelly and wantonly inflicted upon a number of innocent victims. The authors of these diabolical outrages would, however, do well not to mistake the true significance of the outcry against them. The nation is not terrified either by what these malignant monsters have done or by what they threaten to do. Even if their menaces could be carried out, we should remain unmoved. But, in point of fact, their past performances have notoriously fallen contemptibly short of their avowed intentions. Hitherto they have enjoyed certain advantages which will probably suffer considerable curtailment in the immediate future; yet their oft-repeated boast about "laying London in ashes" is still as far as ever from being fulfilled. As is now well known, the power of dynamite is very considerably less than was once supposed—a fact that has been illustrated again and again by the various Anarchist attempts in London and elsewhere. Still, it is of course quite possible that the dynamite party may succeed in perpetrating other and worse outrages. We even think it exceedingly likely that they will. The British people is, however, perfectly prepared to face that danger. So far from ever being induced by such means to comply with the Irish demands, the whole nation would be only the more sternly and resolutely fixed in its present determination to yield nothing. But our enemies may be warned beforehand that although they may ultimately achieve a startling result, the chances are that the surprise will be, not for us, but for them.

And this leads us to try and put quite clearly certain considerations which, it may be, have not occurred to the persons engaged, whether directly or indirectly, in the dynamite business. We may not at present know who are the actual perpetrators of these outrages, but we know who have throughout aided and abetted the party of Assassination. We know who are the politicians who have for years past preached sedition and treason, and have encouraged their tools to the commission of crime, while themselves taking good care to keep well beyond the clutches of the Law. It is simply futile to attempt to draw any distinction between the dynamiters and their Parliamentary allies. That is a view of the matter which is gaining ground among Englishmen. Now, we put it in all blunt candour to such men as Messrs. PARNELL, HEALY, O'KELLY, and BIGGAR—it is exactly four years ago, by the bye, since this latter gentleman, at a public banquet given to Mr. PARNELL at Cork, expressed a pious hope that the example of HARTMANN, who attempted the life of the German Emperor, might be imitated in England—we would suggest to these and the other members of that particular section of the party of Treason which operates chiefly within the walls of Parliament, whether, in a highly exasperated condition of public feeling here, the commission of further outrages in this country might not, perchance, entail some rather grave personal consequences to themselves. We should be the first to deprecate the application of what is called Lynch Law in retaliation for wholesale murder and destruction. But we are speaking at the moment, not of what is right, but of what is probable. And we say deliberately that unless we read the signs of the times quite incorrectly, there is growing up, and very rapidly too, a state of feeling in England that may easily lead men to the conclusion that if Government and the Law are powerless to stop these dynamite murders, then it is time for individuals to adopt more effective measures. The primary need of every civilised community is the protection of life and property, and it is "quite on the cards," so to speak, that the Irish Parliamentary party will before long be taught by a sharp lesson that Englishmen will not tolerate the existence in their midst of a pack of smug traitors, who hound on others to deeds of wholesale murder and ruin to further their own despicable ends. We neither desire nor could approve such a method of crushing out this atrocious conspiracy. That it would, however, be extremely effectual is quite certain, and that it is more than likely to be employed in a given contingency cannot be doubted either.

It would be too much to hope that the adoption of further police precautions could of itself meet the present emergency. Much, no doubt, may be done in this way; more, certainly, than has been done hitherto. Still, all the precautions imaginable could not avail to baffle the enemy at innumerable points at once. But there are other obvious remedies. For one thing, the law ought to be altered so as to make the penalties for sedition far more stringent. Why, for example, should a scoundrel like MOSTR, the editor of the *Freiheit*, who was prosecuted a few years ago for inciting to murder, have been set free to go and conspire in America? Again, we have no hesitation in declaring that the penalty for plotting an outrage dangerous to human life ought to be death; while for minor offences in the same connection flogging should be inflicted, as well as penal servitude. If these miscreants received the punishment of the "cat," the probability is that we should have no more dynamite plots for years to come. Next, the police ought to have more power of arresting suspected persons. It is absurd that men and women whose antecedents and mode of life render it morally certain that they are implicated in conspiracies against the peace of the community should be suffered to be at large. Another most necessary step is at once to conclude mutual extradition treaties with as many foreign Powers as possible. We confess to having lost all patience with the stale cant that is written about "the sacred rights of political asylum." That is a piece of silly sentimentalism once much in vogue among Liberals, and used in the interest of their precious allies, the frowzy Revolutionists and unclean "patriots" who came over to make a home in this country while hatching plots against their own. We are now as a nation doing penance for these follies of the past. No time should be lost in coming to an agreement with the Governments of other nations to hunt down the miscreants, who are as much to be accounted *hostes humani generis* as pirates are held to be on the high seas. The one consolatory feature of the situation is

the sympathy extended to the English people by their American kinsfolk across the Atlantic, who have certainly not been over-hasty in dealing with the dynamite conspiracy against this country, so long carried on in their midst with impunity, but who, now that they have once realised its character, may be relied upon to exhibit their customary promptitude in meeting a danger that threatens their own security as much as ours. The state of public opinion on the subject in the United States appears very satisfactory, and we may hope that effective measures may shortly be taken for stamping out the nefarious murder cabal. If the only result accomplished were the prohibition of the public collection of funds in support of the party of Assassination, it would be an important step gained. Crippled in their financial supplies, the promoters of the Dynamite movement would probably find it difficult, if not impossible, to continue the campaign.

But the one grand remedy of all is still to be named. Need we say that it is the ejection from office, at the very earliest moment possible, of the contemptible and odious Government of Mr. GLADSTONE? If this wretched Radical Ministry had not truckled to Irish Sedition, if they had not avowedly endeavoured to buy off the hostility of England's enemies by the most unwarrantable concessions, we should probably never have heard of "the dynamite war." What wonder that the wretches on whose behalf, as Mr. NORTHCOTE said the other day, honest men have been plundered by the Radical Government, should repeat the tactics already proved so successful, and set ringing once more that "chapel-bell" whose summons Mr. GLADSTONE has hitherto obeyed with such alacrity? Mr. CHAMBERLAIN professed much virtuous indignation at Birmingham, the evening before last, at the "detestable action" of "these men." That is all very well. But it was the same Mr. CHAMBERLAIN who once so indiscreetly blurted out at Birmingham the fact that the Radical Ministry had purposely permitted the continuance of outrages in Ireland, in order to supply themselves with cogent arguments in favour of "remedial legislation." Not but that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his colleagues have just ground of complaint. The dynamiters' recent action has been, to say the least, most inopportune. The Government which has proved so staunch a friend to Irish disaffection is anxious to do more for its allies, if possible; but, says Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, however ready we may be to "do justice" to every reasonable claim, "it is hopeless, it is impossible, that we should come with a calm, impartial, and favourable mind to the consideration of practical questions, when we are moved to anger and indignation" by these dynamite outrages. Precisely so. Our English Radicals are just now endeavouring to persuade the British Parliament and people to hand over to Mr. PARNELL an even larger share of power than he commands at present. Under the new Redistribution of Seats Bill Ireland is to be represented in the House of Commons by 103 members instead of 64, her rightful quota. There is no part of the Reform measure that has been so widely and so earnestly deprecated by public opinion in England as this. How unfortunate it is, therefore, that, at the very time when Ministers are anxiously awaiting the fate of a scheme on the success of which so much depends, events should occur that imperil its realisation! Just when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his friends are seeking to strengthen Mr. PARNELL—of course on the understanding that Irish Nationalists and English Jacobins are henceforth to co-operate in the work of Revolution in Ireland and in England—the ill-timed action of the dynamiters is calculated to "spoil the game." Besides, it is really superfluous. If these good people will only bide their time, they will obtain all they demand in a regular and peaceful way. So Mr. CHAMBERLAIN addresses himself in the difficulty to Mr. PARNELL; and it is to be carefully noted that, in the opinion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who certainly ought to know, it is in Mr. PARNELL'S power to stop the dynamite outrages. If his appeal to the Irish leader does not mean that, it means nothing at all. This, then, is what a British Cabinet Minister says in effect to Mr. PARNELL:—"You know me; you have not forgotten the 'Kilmainham Compact,' which was my special work. We have complied with your demands 'in the past, and we intend to give you more 'in the future, asking in return your assistance 'in the little job we have in hand over here. 'You know, too, that even now we are 'making over to you supreme power in Ireland; but it is a delicate business to over- 'come British scruples on this point, and 'these outrages may ruin the whole plan. 'Pray keep your advanced guard in check."

very pretty state of things, truly; one full of significance as to the relations existing between the various sections of the revolutionary horde. And what have the English people to say to it? We know what they ought to say, and also what they ought to do. The country has one clear, plain, and unquestionable duty before it, and that is to hurl from power an Administration that maintains its existence by fellowship with Treason.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

The announcement that Dr. TEMPLE is to be translated to the important See of London, however it may have been received with approval by the secular press, is one which is calculated to produce quite a contrary impression amongst all sound and faithful Churchmen. It is now fifteen years and a half since Dr. TEMPLE's appointment to the Bishopric of Exeter—a promotion which, like the present one, he owed to the favour of Mr. GLADSTONE aroused the keenest opposition from those who were jealous of the Truth committed to the keeping of CHRIST'S Church. Against that appointment we of this journal entered our most earnest and energetic protest at the time, and we have never seen the least cause to regret the course which we then took. Our opinion then was that the choice of one of the contributors to the unhappy volume of *Essays and Reviews* to rule over the See of Exeter was a grave scandal to the Church, and to that opinion we adhere now. We were supported in this view by hundreds and thousands of the faithful clergy and laity of the English Church; above all by the revered Dr. PUSEY, whose personal friendship for Mr. GLADSTONE did not blind him as to the nature and probable consequences of the course pursued by the PRIME MINISTER.

We have no intention of re-stating in detail the reasons urged with overpowering force in 1869 against Dr. TEMPLE's elevation to the Episcopate, which were based not only upon the alleged Rationalist teaching contained in the essay contributed by him to the unfortunate book already named, but also upon the responsibility which he incurred for the other *Essays* in the same collection. On the first point—as to the orthodoxy of Dr. TEMPLE's own belief—opinions differed considerably, although, for our own part, we have always entirely concurred with Dr. GOULBURN in the unfavourable estimate which he formed of it. As to the other matter—the amount of responsibility which rested upon Dr. TEMPLE for the teaching of the book as a whole—we were from the first unable to accept what Dr. PUSEY, in a letter which he addressed to us on the 16th of October, 1869, calls “the miserable defence” set up on behalf of Dr. TEMPLE, that each contributor to *Essays and Reviews* had, by the terms of the Preface, expressly guarded himself from any responsibility for any contribution but his own. We may recall the solemn words in which Dr. PUSEY dealt with this plea:—

“Edition after edition of the *Essays* was circulated; the tide of unbelief rolled on; the book may be now little thought of, as the manner when the death-crop is ripe; but the unbelief which it cultivated yields other more consistent unbelief. Soul after soul has been carried off in the whirlpool. Dr. TEMPLE looked on unmoved. . . . In one way Dr. TEMPLE did greater evil than even avowed unbelievers. Against these, people are on their guard. Dr. TEMPLE staked his character on the fact that all that unbelief was but ‘a free handling in a becoming spirit’ of that ‘religious truth’ which God gave us for the salvation of our souls.”

We need scarcely assure our readers that towards Dr. TEMPLE personally we entertain a feeling the reverse of hostile. Whatever claim he has upon our admiration for his energetic and devoted administration of his See we are fully prepared to concede. His episcopate, judged by the results of the fifteen years during which he has occupied the throne of Exeter, has been, from many points of view, a conspicuous success. He has carefully abstained from harrying the faithful clergy and laity who seek to set forth the whole Catholic Faith; he has strongly opposed the infamous attempt to legalise Incest with a Wife's Sister; he has ruled his diocese with zeal, temper, and discretion. All this he has done, and we are thankful for it. But one thing he has not done. He has not dissociated himself from a book which is known to have led many souls astray from the Faith of CHRIST, and he has done nothing to remove himself from under the solemn sentence of condemnation and censure formally pronounced

upon *Essays and Reviews* by the Synod of the Province of Canterbury. It is true that the principal mischief was wrought long ago, when first Dr. TEMPLE was raised to the Episcopate; but the scandal then caused is, so to speak, reinforced by the fact of his translation to a See which, though not ecclesiastically, is, as regards its opportunities for good and evil, perhaps the most important in the world. As to Mr. GLADSTONE's share in the matter, to us, who never believed in his much-vaunted “Churchmanship,” it has caused no surprise whatever. We quite understand that the PRIME MINISTER demands from his protégés a firm and unwavering attachment to his own Creed; but the Creed is that of Radicalism, not Christianity.

It is reported in ecclesiastical circles that the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Bickersteth, for many years Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury, will succeed Dr. Temple at Exeter, and that the Rev. Dr. King, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, will be appointed to the See of Lincoln, on the resignation of Dr. Wordsworth, the present venerable Bishop of that diocese.

Reviews.

NEW NOVELS.

It would be very difficult to make more out of nothing than Mrs. Walford has done in the very pleasant little stories which she has collected together in the two volumes entitled *Nan, and Other Stories*,* which take their title from the most important of these stories. We can hardly doubt but that they are reprinted from some magazine; but we do not remember having met with them, and they come upon us with all the charm of novelty. The author is certainly an accomplished artist, and our only regret is that she has not adventured on something which gives better scope to her powers. When we remember *Mr. Smith, Cousins*, and *The Baby's Grandmother* we feel rather disinclined to be put off with a mere collection of magazine stories, but, at the same time, there is so artistic a finish about these trifles that we feel almost ungrateful in expressing a desire for something more substantial. To dissect critically the little stories here collected would be like dissecting a butterfly, and it is better, instead of making such an attempt, to acknowledge the thorough sense of enjoyment with which we have perused the graphic sketches of everyday life which Mrs. Walford has presented to us. “Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, sir,” is the motto which might properly be prefixed to these volumes; but it is given to few writers to make up so well for the lack of incident by the charm of style. Of the various trifles here brought together, “Nan,” which gives its name to the collection, is perhaps the best; but “A Tale of Nonperformers” has a special charm of its own. In “Fashion” and “Fancy” we feel that we are being fed on literary food too unsubstantial to satisfy the most delicate appetite, and we can only regard it as put in to fill up a certain number of pages. But there is really little more of substance in the other stories; and when we sit down in cold blood to tell our readers what they are about, we realise more completely than we can do while we are reading them how very thin is the gold which the author has beaten out into two volumes. But thin as is the material, her dexterous use of it makes these two volumes far pleasanter and more amusing—far more to be commended to our readers—than many more pretentious works.

When wine is gone and brandy spent,
Then small beer is most excellent;

and such attractive small beer as *Nan, and Other Stories*, is not to be despised. It will certainly leave no unwholesome taste in the mouth as is done by so many of the more elaborate works of fiction with which we have at the present day to slake our thirst.

The author of *The Rose Garden* is always a favourite with us, and her graceful touch and vivid descriptive power show to considerable advantage by the side of much of the flabbiness of modern fiction. It is not that she shines in the construction of her plot, or that any very vivid interest is aroused in the fortunes of her characters. But she contrives to set those fortunes in a very pleasing framework, or, to change the metaphor, to bind together with a somewhat slight string a series of effective pictures. In her present venture she takes us to Holland. The *Near Neighbours*† of whom she tells are, we suppose, Cootje and Johanna, to whom we are introduced in the first chapter. The former becomes at once a happy wife, but the matrimonial venture of the latter is postponed to the end of the second volume, and she then marries, not her first love, but her second, a learned professor, whose pupil she has been before becoming the object of his devotion. She has, on the whole, a happy escape from Captain Wrangel, as they were not likely to hit it off so well together as she and the Professor do. But she undergoes several pangs of jealousy and hopelessness before matters are satisfactorily settled. She believes that she has a formidable rival in her

* *Nan, and Other Stories*. By L. B. Walford. In Two Vols.—London and Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1885.

† *Near Neighbours*. By Frances Mary Peard. In Two Vols.—London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1885.

niece, Hilyardine, who had won the gallant Captain from his allegiance, while in her heart she is, like her aunt, devoted to the Professor. But the latter has all along set his affections on the elder rather than the younger lady, though the game of cross-purposes might have been carried on to its bitter end had it not been for a fortunate flood which revealed to each the real state of their feelings. This flood is described with wonderful power and vigour, and the reader almost sees for himself the party at the farm when the horror of great waters comes upon them with the breaking of the dyke, and they feel themselves at the mercy of the sea. But though the most effective of the pictures of Holland here presented, it is by no means the only one worthy of notice, and the descriptions of the “polder” itself in the days of its security before the terrible storm broke upon it, of the neighbouring town of Alkmaar with its cheeses, its barges, and its canals, and of Haarlem with its grand old Cathedral and its great organ, are masterpieces in their way. It is, as we have said, more in scene-painting than in character-painting that Miss Peard excels; but Johanna herself, though a somewhat familiar type of heroine, is well drawn, and her bright, lively friend Cootje is pleasantly contrasted with her more serious and self-sacrificing neighbour. The male personages are not quite so successful, as the Professor himself, though the object of devotion both of the heroine and her lovely niece, partakes rather of the prig. He is hardly good enough for either of them, though he is certainly better than Captain Wrangel, who throws over the one, and Wilhelm Van Regensdorf, who behaves in so ungentelemanly a manner to the other.

The authoress has succeeded in producing in *Out of Eden** a remarkably good story, the interest of which increases as we proceed. The characters, which are not too numerous, are well drawn, many with considerable boldness. Some of the incidents introduced savour of improbability; but the story is so well told, and its various details tally so well one with the other, that the sense of unreality is diminished. Much knowledge of human nature is displayed by the writer, and her sketches of country society are admirable. The plot, which is very complicated, reveals an act of self-abnegation on the part of Robert Fletcher, the counterpart of which is scarcely to be met with in human experience. The eldest son of a baronet, Sir Henry Blunt, he lives for years under the ban of supposed illegitimacy, having promised his father that he would not claim his inheritance during the lifetime of his stepmother. The truth is, however, discovered by Lady Blunt while looking over some papers left by her husband. This discovery hastens her death and brings about the discomfiture of the mercenary heroine, Florence Chester, who has been adopted by Lady Blunt, and who, supposing Harry Blunt to be the heir, gets him to marry her, only to find out when too late that they are entirely dependent upon the bounty of Robert Fletcher, who by his father's will inherits everything. The more aggravating is this turn of affairs to Florence Chester when she remembers that as plain Robert Fletcher the hero had sought her hand and been discarded by her in favour of him whom she supposed to be the more wealthy lover.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The brilliant and effective paper on “Dean Mansel” with which the *Quarterly Review* opens is quite the leading feature of the present number. So masterly a sketch can have proceeded from no other pen than that to which the readers of the *Quarterly* were previously indebted for the deeply interesting descriptions of two other Oxford worthies—Dr. Routh and Dr. Hawkins. Among the few surviving representatives of the now by-gone Oxford to which Routh, Hawkins, and Mansel belonged, the revered author of these essays is himself the most distinguished. Not a few will thank him for the life-like portrait here presented of one who, as theologian, metaphysician, and philosopher, stood without a rival among his contemporaries. It specially interests us to note that Mansel, as befitting a member of Laud's old college, St. John's, “was to the backbone a Conservative—a Conservative of the best type: had been so from the beginning—remained so unchanged to the end. You were always sure of ‘Mansel. Nothing knew he of half-heartedness, or of a disposition to trim with the times. He was thorough. His politics were a part of his religion.” A few such men there are at Oxford still, but not many, we fear.

To the question whether the British Navy is adequate for the work of imperial defence the writer of the paper on “The Navy and the ‘Empire’” returns the only answer that it is possible to make. He insists upon the point so well urged by Captain Colomb, that what we have to fear is not merely invasion but investment. What if an enemy were to seize our Colonies and destroy our commerce? Seventy years ago the British people lived on the produce of their soil; now quite half our population is directly dependent for food upon supplies from abroad. As to the objection that our Empire is too vast to be efficiently protected, it is replied that the highways of the ocean are nowadays mapped out with precision, and are commanded by stations which are of vital importance; so that, after all, the measures to be taken for our defence are by no means beyond our power. Of the various shortcomings of our naval policy none have been more unpardonable than the neglect to strengthen our

* *Out of Eden*. By Dora Russell. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

coasting stations, or to fortify places like Sydney, for instance, where it is of the greatest importance to our security in the Eastern seas to establish an arsenal and dockyard of the first magnitude. The article does not contain much original information on a subject which has been thoroughly threshed out during the last few months. What is wanted now is not information but action—a fact upon which the *Quarterly* does well to insist.

Another article discusses the subject of “The ‘Redistribution of Seats,’” and we entirely concur in what the Reviewer has to say concerning the extreme unadvisability, as a general rule, of such transactions as that recently completed between the Radical Government and the leaders of the Tory Opposition, with reference to this subject. The exceptional condition of affairs last autumn no doubt justified Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote in the course they pursued, and it may be conceded that they have left their mark upon the Bill for good in several respects. But its objectionable features are none the less objectionable for all that; and with the Reviewer, we still hope that it is not yet too late for something to be done to rectify them. Under the old distribution of seats, population was not the sole basis of calculation, and infinite variety was an essential characteristic of the system. Now, however, that numbers alone have been regarded, we have a right to object to the favour shown to no fewer than 29 boroughs with a population of less than 30,000, while the rule of allotting one member to every 50,000 of the population has been sternly applied elsewhere. Why, again, should Ireland have 103 representatives, instead of her proper quota of 64? This is the most preposterous proposal of all, and will, we trust, be stoutly and uncompromisingly resisted. We enter our protest, too, against the grossly unfair and insolent treatment meted out to London, where the City is not only mulcted of half its representation, but the new boundaries of the metropolitan districts are so adjusted as to give poverty and ignorance more than their fair share of power. Finally, we agree in the main with the Reviewer's contention as to the evil results of dismembering the great towns and slicing them up into one-member constituencies. Without cohesion or individual life they will, it is to be feared, fall a ready prey to political wirepullers and caucuses.

Turning from the consideration of the perils that seem thus to menace us at home from our latest “leap in the dark,” we are invited, in a short but forcibly written article on “The Isolation of England,” to consider the dangers that threaten us abroad. Canadian overtures of commercial reciprocity have been rejected; “in South Africa, in Australia, in the West Indies—wherever, in short, the British flag floats—there is a rising feeling of discontent towards ‘England.’” Worst of all is the position of India. In Europe we do not possess a single friend, with the doubtful exception, perhaps, of Italy. The Egyptian situation grows more grave every day. “We are,” says the Reviewer, “slowly drifting towards complications the most probable issue of which is War.” The English people are, he thinks, really beginning to take alarm at the state of affairs. We wish we could think so.

Of the remaining articles there is an interesting account of “The London Livery Companies,” in which the Reviewer traces the history of and rivalry between the ancient Guild Merchant and Craft Guilds, bodies which later developed respectively into the Corporation of London and the City Companies, and criticises strongly and with justice the confiscatory proposals of Mr. Gladstone's discredited Commission. Mr. Froude's “Life of Carlyle” receives a not unappreciative notice, and the centenary of Dr. Johnson is the occasion of an admirably sketched estimate of “Samuel Johnson and ‘His Age.’” The knotty problems to be solved by the diplomatists now assembled at Berlin are duly set forth in “The Congo and the Berlin Conference;” and last, but by no means least, the controversy between “The Highlanders and their Landlords” is discussed in a paper which thoroughly exposes the preposterous claims set up by the former, while admitting the existence of one genuine grievance—the undue restriction of the areas allotted to the crofter population. The example of so Conservative a landlord as Lochiel proves that, as regards this point, the interest of the landlords is identical with that of the tenants.

We have still to notice a few of the January magazines. The *National Review* contains another of the delightful “Letters from Ruricola,” by Lord Carnarvon; a very clearly written account of “Buddhism” from the pen of Lady Jersey, who points out that Buddhism proper is really atheistic; and a variety of other articles, none of them very noteworthy.

In the *Antiquary* the principal papers are those by Mr. Carew-Hazlitt on “Venice Before the Stones,” Mr. Gomme's account of “The Folk-Moot at Westminster,” and Mr. Wheatley's “Story of Johnson's Dictionary.”

Colonel Mallett contributes to the *Army and Navy Magazine* the concluding portion of his graphic account of the taking of Constantinople. Another noticeable article is that by Major King-Harman on the Italian Army.

The current number of *Myra's Journal* contains all the features which have already made the magazine popular among the readers for whom it is designed. The paper pattern presented this month is that of the Bolingbroke Cascade. The diagram sheet also gives many patterns which

will be found exceedingly useful, and the fashion articles and coloured illustrations supply all the details of the latest Paris fashions.

In connection with the coming Mission in West London we desire to recommend most highly the *Boyne Hill Tracts* (Masters). The name of the revered Mr. Gresley is sufficient guarantee of their eminent fitness for the purpose for which they were written.

The S.P.C.K. have published in connection with the same occasion an admirable leaflet, "What can I do to help the Mission?" several good tracts, a parish priest's address to his flock in preparation for the Mission, "Hints and Suggestions" both to clergy and laity, and several varieties of Mission memorial cards—all excellent and to the point.

Correspondence.

CLERICAL APATHY SPREADS INFIDELITY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The extent to which various forms of unbelief and disbelief are infecting the air must be manifest to all. Would you believe that, until urged upon the London clergy by a man 200 miles away, they were organising a mission to North and West London in which the case of secularism and infidelity was wholly left out, or (which is the same thing) left to take its chance among the efforts of the miscellaneous missionaries who will fill the pulpits? I have no word except good to say of these latter, so far as I know them; but I believe they will find in what is called practical infidelity—that is, careless living—the point on which their energies will be practically concentrated. At one or two churches it now appears that addresses intended to remove objections to the faith will, *tandem aliquando*, be squeezed at the eleventh hour into the programme. But there has been no general recognition of the importance, I might say the overwhelming urgency, of the subject. All convictions break down as new solvents taken from materialistic canons of nature are applied; the majority either are reduced to a blank neutrality, or mostly join the ranks of disbelief, in most cases merely from a total absence of any one to take them by the hand while the doubt is new and painful; in other words, because the local clergy, as a rule, shun all such cases. I admit that our parish priests are, as a rule, in big towns already overtaxed with work, and can ill find time for the needful study which this special controversy, or rather faggot of controversies, requires. But this is the very reason why such an occasion as a mission should be availed of to the utmost, and why, before all things, this *casus omnisus* of parochial plans should be recognised and included.

Feeling almost in despair at the apparent apathy of most whom it should concern to care for these things, I have resolved to offer myself for the work. If there are better men to do it, let them come forward, and I will bid them God-speed! But I see a blank of irresolution and lack of forethought everywhere—a lack even of the power to realise the present, much less forecast the future. These admirable men (I say it in no spirit of irony) go on manning their admirable lines of parochial defence and extending their effective "mobilisation" by mission services, heedless that all the while the enemy is driving a mine under the very headquarters of their position. I have, at the request of the incumbent of St. Mark's, North Audley-street, undertaken a series of addresses on this group of subjects at the hour of noon, each week-day, while the mission lasts, and shall be glad to form other connections of a similar kind for other hours with any of the local clergy who may desire such help.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.
Aldingham, Jan. 9, 1885.

THE APOCALYPSE.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in the question whether the Apocalypse of St. John be a book referring principally to the past—i.e., to the persecution of Christians by Nero and the fall of Jerusalem—or is a book intended chiefly to be a guide in a crisis yet future? May I have space to lay before the public a few considerations on the number of the Beast (666), for on this the question turns? If, as has been so positively asserted lately, the solution given in Germany as far back as 1836 be correct, viz., that the letters in the words "Neron Kaiser" when they are reckoned according to their numerical value in Hebrew, reveal the true name and number of the Beast, then no more can be got out of the book than is intimated by the author, who has supported this solution of the problem as if it were "beyond the possibility of a doubt."

I will endeavour to show that, in Zechariah xiii., Scripture gives us a solution far more simple and far less fatal to the value of the Apocalypse. It will be needful, first, to refer to Zech. xi. 13, "The Lord said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prized at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the Lord." Only two verses after this, the Lord says, "I will raise up a shepherd in the land, which shall not visit those that be cut off, nor heal that that is broken, nor feed that that standeth still: but he shall eat the flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces. Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock: the sword shall be upon his arm, and upon his right eye: his arm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened." Accordingly, in chapter xiii. 7, we read, "Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my fellow, saith the Lord of hosts: smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered." Although this last proverb is quoted in the Gospel, although commentators of note have understood it differently, I venture to suggest that here, as in xi., we have the Good Shepherd (once sold for thirty pieces of silver) and the idol shepherd, his fellow-man—the Christ and the Antichrist—the Lamb and His

opposite, the Wild Beast. In this seventh verse we have the indignant Avenger of innocent blood invoking the sword against the Man of sin who is the greatest shedder of innocent blood. In the words "my fellow," we have a brilliant flash from the dark cloud of God's solemn threat, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Behold here the Slayer, the Avenger, the Law under which He acts, and the single line of light which reveals the whole position.

I proceed to consider the sheep that were scattered. He who was speaking—i.e., the Good Shepherd—says, "I will turn mine hand upon the little ones, and it shall come to pass that to all the land two parts therein shall be cut off and die, but the third part shall be left therein." Here we have ratios not totals. Two-thirds of 1,000 are 666 and a fraction; as it is a question of death, the fraction must be left out, and the number of the Beast remains. Is not "the Beast" a name precisely opposite to "the Lamb," as "Antichrist" to "Christ," as a "Bad Shepherd" to a "Good Shepherd"? Do we not see here the reason why St. John brands the Beast with 666? Because in his self-exaltation and cruelty he had ruined that proportion of every thousand in Israel. They have to drink the wine of the fierceness of God's wrath, because they are marked with the sin of having idolised the bad shepherd.—Here is no place for Nero.

Let us consider the remaining third, "the remnant." "I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, The Lord is my God." One-third of 1,000 is 333. In neither case are we tied to one thousand; but we must mark how St. John's figures correspond to Zechariah's ratios. We may heap up these single thirds till they amount to a total of 144,000; but we stop there, for St. John tells us that the Lamb on Mount Zion has just that number. And, more than that, the character which he gives to these thousands is just what Zechariah gives to the single third. In Rev. xiii. we have the Beast and his forces. In xiv. we have the Lamb and this company. They have his Father's name written on their foreheads; they sing a new song (i.e., a song of new mercies); they are virgins and undefiled (the note of purity); they follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth (the token that they have no dross, no disloyalty); they are redeemed from among men (one-third taken, two-thirds left); they are firstfruits (of Israel) unto God and the Lamb.

What have we lost by this whole interpretation? Not the divinity of Christ, for He is still Lord of hosts, as in Psalm xxiv. What have we gained? The origin of the number of the Beast; much light on the 144,000; an intimate correspondence between Zechariah and the Apocalypse. This is not bound to Nero and the past. If you, Sir, can give me space for a second letter (not so long), I will show that, not in respect of Jews only, but also as regards Christians of the Gentile Churches, the Beast is branded with the same number for a similar reason, but with a slight difference, which greatly corroborates the argument.

I am, Sir, yours much obliged,
North Pickenham. WM. EWING.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND M. PASTEUR.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to make a few remarks on the recent lecture by Professor Tyndall, of which you have given such an excellent account in your issue of the 24th.

I should like to point out to your readers that Professor Tyndall is not a medical man. He is an exceedingly able and effective lecturer, and he may be a great authority on lighthouses and foghorns, but he is very far from being an authority on matters of medical science. In this he resembles his hero, M. Pasteur, who is only a chemist, with a single idea about all diseases—to wit, that they depend on germs. With this idea he has inoculated Professor Tyndall.

If Professor Tyndall had been a medical man, he would never have told his audience with such assurance as he did, that relapsing fever is due to a microbe. The point is far from settled yet. Again, his account of the benefits of the inoculations with Pasteur's "modified virus" of splenic fever was contrary to fact. Like Pasteur, he called the operation "vaccination," and the virus a "vaccine." If these scientists had been medical men, they would have known that there was no true analogy between artificially-induced splenic fever and cow-pox. Further, Professor Tyndall described the so-called vaccinations as being perfectly safe. He should have known (and he need not have been a medical man to know this) that these have been tried in this country, and have proved fatal to a large number of the animals "vaccinated," and worthless as a protection to those that survived. Our Government has forbidden the use of his "vaccines," so dangerous are they; and the Hungarian Government has done the same.

Professor Tyndall left the impression on his hearers' minds that Pasteur had discovered a cure for rabies and hydrophobia. Pasteur has killed a countless number of dogs, rabbits, monkeys, and other animals by inoculating them with the poison of the disease, but he has not cured a single one. He has rendered some dogs apparently insusceptible to the disease; but since no one knows how long the disease may take to develop, these may go mad after all. And Pasteur has not cured a single human being of hydrophobia. Nay, he has not dared to make the attempt. He says he must experiment on "an infinite number of all kinds of animals" before he begins to try his "cure" on men.

Professor Tyndall claims for himself, in his affection for animals, brotherhood with the poet Cowper. Perhaps it was as well he did—nobody else was likely to make the claim for him. Certainly the gentle-hearted poet of the spaniel who read his master's unuttered wish, and the ever-delightful hares, would have failed to discover the close bond of brotherhood between himself and the scientific professor who never tires of praising the men who spend their lives in torturing an "infinite number" of the humble friends he loved so well, and who so well requited his love.

I am, Sir, &c.,
JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.
15, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.,
January 28.

CANDLEMAS DAY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—As your correspondent Mr. Radd gave some lines about Candlemas Day, I send these, which are supposed to belong to the East Riding of Yorkshire:—

"If on Candlemas Day the cat sits in the sun,
Your winter is only just begun;
But if Candlemas Day is rugged and rough,
You may give your old cow hay enough."

W. F. WILBERFORCE.

THE DEAN OF LICHFIELD ON TEMPERANCE AND THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

On Sunday, January 18, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield selected for his text at Lichfield Cathedral the first and second verses of the second chapter of St. John, and delivered a discourse of more than ordinary interest. After explaining the circumstances under which our Lord transformed water into wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, and after examining somewhat in detail the record given of the miracle in the Scriptures, the Dean went on to say:—There are two or three special lessons of instruction to be drawn from this miracle, and with these I will conclude. First, then, it would seem to lead us to question the soundness of the views of those who would seek to promote a great and much-needed social reformation by urging upon a whole community the duty of total abstinence from all fermented liquors. Surely our Lord would not have wrought this miracle, would not have created wine in such great abundance if it had been unlawful to use His gift, and that, too, at a marriage feast, for the cheering and refreshing of the spirits. Do not let me be misunderstood. No doubt wine and strong drink are frequent incentives to sin. But wherein lies the sin? Not in the use, but in the abuse; not in drinking, but in drinking too much. This is the evil, that men go beyond the bounds of temperance, so as to drink not merely what is good for the support of the body and the making glad the heart, but so much as to injure the body and hurt the soul. Indeed, brethren, drunkenness is a sore and crying evil in this land. When we remember how this sin wastes the time and ruins the health and exposes a man to every kind of wickedness that he is capable of committing, we cannot wonder that good men have combined together to abate this monstrous national evil. Sympathising heartily, as I do, with the object which they have in view, I rejoice that we have in our Church of England Temperance Society a wise and safe agency for promoting the object aimed at. It would be too much to say that every supporter of this society is wise and judicious in his mode of recommending it. But as far as the principles of this society are concerned, there is nothing fanatical about it. It proclaims that every baptised Christian is himself pledged to a life of temperance, and is bound to encourage others to such a life. It recognises the necessity, in extreme cases, of encouraging the unhappy victim of this vice, who has lost all power of self-control, to take the pledge of total abstinence. It does not quarrel with any good Christian man who may think it a matter of duty, whether for his own health's sake or for the sake of example, to take the total abstinence pledge. Only it makes it a condition that such an example must not be pressed so as to hurt another's conscience, or to fetter his liberty as a Christian man, seeing that every creature of God is good, and nothing is to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving; and that our vows as Christians, which ought to have far greater influence than any earthly pledge, require us to keep our bodies in temperance, soberness, and chastity; and to "live righteously, soberly, and godly in this present world." Thankful shall we have reason to be if the Church of England Temperance Society contributes something towards the repression of this great social evil. We may also hope for some good result from the advancing education and intelligence of our people, together with those habits of self-respect and love of order which wait upon education. But above all we must look to the higher influences of education on Christian principles. There is but one motive power which can really grapple with this and other social evils, and that is the power of Christ's Gospel, received and embraced in the love of it. Without this, men may after all only exchange one vice for another, quite forgetting that "temperance" is a virtue of far wider meaning than what is commonly supposed. It implies that whole self-control of the life, its feelings, tempers, passions, and longings which enable a man to gain the rule over himself. He that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. But secondly, this subject teaches us that holy matrimony ought ever to be solemnised with the functions of religion at least amongst those who call themselves Christians. Our Church reminds us that our Lord adorned and beautified this holy estate with His first miracle; and that it signifies the mystical union that is between Christ and His Church. As solemnised by the ministers of the National Church it may be regarded under two aspects. It is a civil contract, and as such the laws of the land may of course regulate the conditions under which the contract shall be entered into. But it is also a religious engagement, and as such Christianity elevates it, making it for Christian people a marriage in the Lord. Our clergy, therefore, when they solemnise a marriage, perform a double function. As officers of the State they preside over the civil contract; but as priests of the Lord they superadd to this contract the nuptial benediction. It is quite true that our laws now recognise the validity of the mere civil contract at the registrar's office without any religious service whatever. But I cannot understand how any persons calling themselves Christians can reconcile it to their consciences to be so united. They cannot properly reflect upon it; otherwise they could not enter into so important a relation without a single word of prayer, without a blessing, or any act which shall make it a marriage in the Lord. No; we will leave this mode of union to the ignorant or the godless. But never will we cease to protest against the prevailing tendency to try to separate the nation from religion as though it were a matter of indifference whether we will say "We will be as the heathen," or whether we will strive to interweave Christianity with all the events and engagements of life. When we have marriages—if we wish that they should be happy unions—let us

take care to call Jesus to the marriage. Let me add that I deprecate most earnestly the attempts which have so persistently been made of late years to alter our Table of Prohibited Degrees, and to make those marriages legal which for the first 1,600 years of Christianity were regarded as unlawful; and which were never entered into until the Church of Rome claimed a dispensing power, that dispensing power showing that they were illegal. At the time of the Reformation the whole question was carefully sifted, and the prohibitions included in our Table of Prohibited Degrees were re-affirmed, and amongst these prohibited degrees is included marriage with a deceased wife's sister as a thing forbidden both by Holy Scripture and the laws of this Church and Realm. The accounts which reach us from Germany and America as to the effect of relaxing these laws are not such as to encourage us to imitate their example. In Germany more particularly we are told that this relaxation has been followed by a general breaking up of all the domestic relations. God in His mercy grant that England may never in an evil hour follow these pernicious examples; but that we may all in our several stations use our utmost influence to protect and maintain those laws which have contributed in no small degree to the purity and happiness of our family and domestic life, and are no small element in the moral strength of England. But, lastly, let us revert for one moment to the words of the ruler of the feast, "Thou hast kept the good wine until now." I showed you that while these words indicate what is often the way of the world—a poor and paltry economy—they incidentally reveal a great and noble truth—namely, the manner of the world's giving, and that of Christ's giving. The ruler unconsciously revealed something far deeper than he intended. The world, brethren, does indeed give its fairest and its best at the beginning, and after that its worst. Its best first; its worst last. It makes everything look fair and plausible and promising at the beginning; but when men have drunk freely, when the spiritual palate is indisposed, when the instrument of spiritual discernment is blunted so that they have lost the faculty of discerning between good and evil; then it gives them what it would not have dared to give them at first—lower pursuits, coarser pleasures, vile enjoyments. Far otherwise is it with Christ, the heavenly Bridegroom. He keeps the best wine till last. He first calls us to repentance, and brings us through much sorrow and many tears to Himself. He fills our waterpots with water. But then He turns our water into wine. First, water of repentance, and then the wine of gladness. And His gladness is such that it increases in relish as it does in fruition, each new call of duty bringing with it a higher and happier reward. I will only add, in the familiar words of our great Christian poet,—

Such is Thy banquet, dearest Lord;
O give us grace to cast
Our lot with Thine, to trust Thy word,
And keep our best till last.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. B. Barrett, to Vicarage of Braunston, Rutland.
Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
Rev. M. Barton, Vicar of St. James's, Dallington, to Rectory of Tickencote, near Stamford. Patron, Mr. J. M. Wingfield.
Rev. J. Birchall, to Perpetual Curacy of Hyson Green, Nottingham. Patrons, the Trustees.
Rev. C. H. Bowman, Incumbent of Bettws, to Vicarage of Llanvalley Wladirion. Patron, the Earl of Powis.
Rev. F. Boycott, M.A., to Vicarage of Eddington, Nottingham. Patrons, the Simeon Trustees.
Rev. A. E. Campbell, M.A., to Rectory of Castle Rising, Cambridgeshire. Patron, Henry Grenville Howard (minor), of Castle Rising, Norfolk, with the consent of his Guardians.
Rev. J. G. Denison, Licensed to Officiate in All Saints' Mission Church, Redditch.
Rev. H. E. Egremont, Vicar of All Souls, Clapton, to Vicarage of Dixton, Monmouth. Patron, the Rev. E. Maheux.
Rev. A. Ellis, Assistant-Curate of St. Saviour's, Hitchin, to Vicarage of Little Drayton, Salop.
Rev. C. N. Greenwood, to be Perpetual Curate of Mardale, the Vicar of Shep.
Rev. A. Grier, to be Perpetual Curate of Kingsley, Cheshire.
Right Rev. M. B. Hale, Lord Bishop of Brisbane, to Rectory of Oldworth, Gloucestershire. Patron, Dr. James Clatterbuck.
Rev. E. P. Hathaway, to Rectory of Holbrook, Suffolk. Patrons, Mr. Robert Holmes White, of 5, Whitehall-place, Westminster, and others.
Rev. A. C. L. Higham, to Rectory of Englefield, Berks. Patron, Mr. Richard Benyon.
Rev. W. B. Hornby, to be Incumbent of St. Columba, Southwick. Patrons, the Crown and Bishop alternately.
Rev. T. J. Jones, to Vicarage of Tickenhall, Derbyshire. Patron, Sir J. H. Crowe, Bart.
Rev. H. H. Leitchworth, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Southampton. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.
Rev. H. H. Minchin, to Rectory of Little Bromley. Patron, Wadham College, Oxford.
Rev. L. Ridley, to Vicarage of Chute. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.
Rev. H. Sayers, Chaplain of Christ Church, and Head Master of the Cathedral School, to Chaplaincy of New College, Oxford.
Rev. W. F. Smith, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.
Rev. W. J. Smith, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Pendlebury, Manchester, to Vicarage of St. John's, Kilburn. Patron, the Church Patrons Trustees.
Rev. J. K. Stuart, to Perpetual Curacy of Church Gresley, Derbyshire. Patrons, the Simeon Trustees.
Rev. C. Whaley, to Vicarage of St. Andrew's, Wakefield. Patrons, the Simeon Trustees.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—Rev. Godfrey Dillou, to St. Anne's, Sale.
LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—Rev. William Downard, to Peshaw; Charles James Ducas Forbes, B.A., to Brandon; George Edwin Holtzer, B.A., to St. Paul's, Jarro; Henry Humphries, B.A., to St. Paul's, Jarro; William Loner, L.Th., to St. Paul's, Darlington; James Digby Walter McGregor, to Boldon; Frederick William Smalles, M.A., to Jarro Grange; Robert Vaughan, to Whitburn; Henry Spriggett Watkins, to Whitburn.
LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Rev. William Michael Hicks, to St. John's, Lytham; William Joseph Whitworth, to St. Matthias, Salford.
LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF FETERBOROUGH.—Rev. E. M. Chancellor, to St. Martin's, Stamford; J. Cook, to Lyndon; B. Copeman, to St. George's, Leicester.
LICENCES TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.—Rev. Edward Henry Lisle Rees, M.A., to St. Botolph, Colchester.
LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Rev. John Joshua Lindeman, B.A., to Horton-cum-Woodlands.
LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.—Rev. Frederick Boag, A.K.C., to St. Alban's, Nottingham; William Parker Stanger, to New Mills; Edward Marychurch Vaughan, B.A., to Bulwell.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 11, at Onehouse Rectory, the Rev. Alfred W. W. Davies, aged 62.
Jan. 16, the Rev. John Clinton, Prebendary of Norton, in the Cathedral of Hereford, aged 81.

at St. Leonard-on-Sea, the Rev. Ferdinand Ernest, Rector of Holy Trinity, Guildford, aged 64.
at 2, Ormonde-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., the Rev. William John Laugdale, B.A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, aged 88.
the Rev. Edward Garfit, M.A., Rector of Harlaxton, and Hon. Canon of Lincoln, aged 73.

ECCLIASTICAL CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The vacancy in the See of London caused by the death of Dr. Jackson on the 6th inst. has been filled by the translation of the Bishop of Exeter. Dr. Temple was born in 1821, and was educated at the grammar school, Tiverton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842, and took a double first-class. The Right Rev. Prelate was for some time principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, and afterwards an inspector of schools, and was Headmaster of Rugby from 1858 until his appointment to the Bishopric of Exeter in 1869.

The Very Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, the new Dean of Gloucester, was instituted by the Bishop at the Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large number of dignitaries. He was installed by the Chapter on the following day.

A large congregation assembled at St. Paul's on Sunday afternoon, when the Oratorio of St. Paul was performed as the anthem. Dr. Stainer conducted, and Dr. Martin presided at the organ, which was supplemented by a band of wind and string instruments. The usual choir was considerably augmented for the occasion, many of the vocalists occupying raised seats under the dome. The service was intoned by the Rev. Minor Canon Milman, the Rev. F. G. Macnamara reading the lessons. Amongst the clergy present in the choir were the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Canons Gregory, Liddon, and Scott Holland; Prebendaries Whittington, Webb, Tucker, Scott, and Dr. Baker, and the whole of the staff of minor canons.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has returned to the Palace, Gloucester, after upwards of three months' residence at Clifton. He presided, in the absence of the mayor, on the day before he left at a meeting to form an association for raising the necessary funds for the revival of the See of Bristol, at which the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county and Archdeacon Norris were the chief speakers. His Lordship finished his personal inspection of and co-operation in the work of poor districts in Bristol by visiting the workhouse, officiating in the chapel, visiting the wards, and conversing alike with inmates and officials.

The preachers at St. Paul's, those in the morning being appointed by the official (Canon Gregory) during the vacancy of the See of London, on the Sundays in February will be:—1st—Morning, Rev. W. B. Milman; evening, the Bishop of Durham. 2nd—Morning, Prebendary Row; evening, Archdeacon Hannah. 15th—Morning, Prebendary Kempe; evening, Archdeacon Hayward. 22nd—Morning, Rev. C. J. Ridgeway; evening, Canon Temple, Vicar of St. John's, Leeds. Archdeacon Gifford will preach in the afternoons as Canon-in-residence.

The preachers at Westminster Abbey during February are as follows:—1, morning, the Very Rev. the Dean (offertory for West London Mission); afternoon, Canon Rowell; 2 (Purification), afternoon, Rev. A. G. Bowman, vicar of St. Andrew's, Westminster; 8, morning, Canon Rowell; afternoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury; 15, morning, the Rev. Dr. Troutbeck; afternoon, Canon Rowell; 16 (Ash Wednesday), afternoon, Canon Rowell; 22, morning, the Rev. E. L. Shelford, vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; afternoon, Canon Rowell; evening (7), the Rev. Canon Capel Cure, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; 24 (St. Matthias), afternoon, Canon Rowell.

George Thomas Caldwell, a well-dressed young man, described as an "evangelist," and giving his address at a coffee-palace at Knightsbridge, was on Thursday charged, on remand, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Westminster Police-court, with wilfully damaging the altar-cross at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Mr. T. Duerdin Dutton, who appeared for the prisoner, said that he held extreme Low Church views, and was much opposed to anything which savoured of High Church ritual. In throwing the cross down he had acted with mistaken religious enthusiasm, and he now publicly expressed his regret for his conduct. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he would allow the defendant out on bail, to come up for judgment in a month.

A largely-attended bazaar was held at Hastings on Tuesday in connection with St. Peter's Church, which is being built mainly for the poor, and towards the erection of which the sum of £11,000 was given by an unknown benefactor.

During the year 1884 the Rev. Dr. Espin, Chancellor of the dioceses of Chester and Liverpool, has devoted faculties for the enlargement, improvement or adorning of thirty-nine churches in these two dioceses, which were separated in 1880. The estimated cost of the works thus authorised was £18,213, exclusive of the expense to be incurred in three cases, which was not stated. When individuals undertake to bear the whole expense of works of this nature it is not always feasible to ascertain the amounts laid out. Nineteen of these faculties were issued for the diocese of Liverpool; twenty for the diocese of Chester. The year 1884 has been one of deep depression in the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, and the amount expended on Church work has been a good deal below the average.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the preachers in February will be:—1st, morning, the Rev. W. F. Knollys; afternoon, the Rev. Wm. Hulton. 8th, morning and afternoon, the Rev. W. W. Merry. 15th, morning, — (for Additional Curates Society); afternoon, the Sub-Dean.

A considerable stir has been made in Roman Catholic society by the announcement that the Marquis of Bute has joined the Wyclif Society, and some efforts are being made to induce his Lordship to withdraw his name from the list of members. There seems no reason why Lord Bute or any other Catholic should not be a member of this Society, which is wholly free from theological bias of every kind, but we presume that if its operations are to be conducted with in one quarter, a more than corresponding amount of enthusiasm will be called forth in its interest in Liberal and Protestant circles,

and the result of this agitation be a large increase in the membership of the Wyclif Society. Such, we hope, will be the case.

The services at Westminster Abbey in connection with the West London Mission have been arranged as follows:—1. Sunday, February 1, 10 a.m. Offertory for Mission Fund. Preacher, the Dean. 2. Tuesday. Quiet day, with devotional services and addresses for clergy and others engaged in the Mission—morning service, 10 a.m. First address by the Bishop of Bedford, 11.15 a.m., followed by silent prayer and meditation. Second address by the Bishop of Bedford, 12.15 p.m., followed by silent prayer and meditation until 1.30 p.m. Evening service, 3 p.m. Third address by the Bishop of Bedford, 4.15 p.m., followed by silent prayer and meditation. 3. An address to the missionaries, parochial clergy, and all others engaged in the Mission will be given on Saturday at 4 p.m. It was arranged that this address should be given by the late Bishop. His successor in the Abbey pulpit has not yet been named by the Dean. 4. Sunday, February 8, 3 p.m., the sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. 5. Tuesday, February 17, at 7.30 p.m., there will be a thanksgiving service for clergy and others, and the sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of York.

In preparation for the Mission a "Quiet Day" will be conducted by the Rev. G. Cuthbert, sub-warden of the House of Mercy, Clewer, at St. Matthias's, Earl's-court. Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist 7 and 8 a.m. Addresses at 7.40 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12.20 p.m., and 3 p.m.

The annual meeting of St. John's Foundation School for the Sons of Poor Clergy was held on Monday at the offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishops-gate-street; Mr. C. Churchill in the chair. The secretary (the Rev. J. W. Gedge) reported that there had been a decrease of nearly £700 in the receipts for the general fund and, the legacies had only amounted to £150, as against an average of £820 in the previous four years. The committee were quite aware that these were in many respects "hard times." To none, however, were they probably harder than to the clergy, whose incomes, in most cases derived either from tithe rent-charges or from glebe lands, had been rapidly diminishing for some years. The committee, therefore, appealed strongly for means, not only to keep up the present number of boys on the free foundation—for a diminution of numbers would be a serious misfortune to the clergy—but also to increase the number, if possible, to 150. The Bishop of Winchester had consented to open the new wing of the institution on Saturday week. The total cost had amounted to £3,000, which had been chiefly met by the sale of stock. By the new buildings additional accommodation had been provided for seventy boys, making room for 200. The following resolution was passed:—

That the committee shall have power to admit boys not eligible for the foundation as day scholars, and when the funds of the charity are inadequate to maintain on the foundation as many boys as the building will accommodate, the committee will admit boarders on terms to be fixed by the committee.

The Rev. J. Bagehot de la Bere, the deprived vicar of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, has written to the *Gloucester Chronicle* from Brighton as follows:—"The concluding section of your Bishop's annual letter to his diocese will be read, doubtless, with interest, as you say, and perhaps you might have as truly added, with widespread sorrow and dismay. I do not presume to express any speculation of my own as to who may be referred to by his Lordship; I desire only to point out that such speculations are under the circumstances inevitable, only too probably to the engendering of suspicion and distrust. And they who know the diocese and its Bishop can easily count on the fingers of one hand the quarters around which such suspicions will inevitably gather. My own hindered and dishonoured ministry of nearly four-and-twenty years in the diocese awaits now the judgment of the great Shepherd and Bishop of us all, and I am no longer careful to defend it at the bar of human opinion, while personally I have sustained an injury, both as pastor and as man, which under the circumstances of my lost position is absolutely irreparable, as none know better than some of those who were most closely implicated in its infliction. It is not for my own sake, therefore, that I write. But there are others for whom I am the more careful now that our old relation has been so cruelly severed, associated with me, as they were, in various ways in my teaching work, and for their sakes it is right that I should make it known that the Holy Scriptures both of the Old and New Testament were taught, so far as my memory serves me, daily in our parish school during the long period of my incumbency, as it was my own constant endeavour to bring home their sacred teachings to the minds and hearts of young and old alike. Of course I say this with reference to the Bishop's charge of 'a studied avoidance of the use of the New Testament in the parish schools.' And as regards the concluding words of this strange allegation—'and, I need hardly add, careful exclusion of the Diocesan Inspector (I speak from what I know)'—I have only this to me unexplained, fact to relate, that since the year 1879, no such official had offered to come to Prestbury when I left the parish. Whatever exclusion there may have been in our case, and on whatever grounds, it was on the side of the inspector and not on mine, and I need not assure those who know me that had he come he would have received a courteous welcome at my hands. As to the Catechism to the questions in which, dealing with Eucharistic doctrine, the Bishop objects, I need only say that for us the Church Catechism sufficed."

At a meeting of the Peterborough Restoration Committee last week was adopted the following resolution, by 12 to 3:—

That the committee, having considered the resolution of the Chapter of the 22nd of December last, that the tower of the Cathedral may be raised a single stage of a Norman arcade, as recommended by the Chapter, provided that the necessary funds be forthcoming, and that the pointed arches east and west as before be proceeded with, feel bound to adhere to their previous resolutions on the subject of Mr. Pearson's modified plan, and respectfully urge the Dean and Chapter to waive their objections thereto, except so far as the condition as to financial means is involved, which the committee are prepared to assent to.

In Prebendary Edward Garfit, who died on Thursday last, after a lingering illness at the rectory,

Harlaxton, near Grantham, the diocese of Lincoln loses an old and much-valued incumbent, to whose indefatigable services during the time that he acted as secretary of the Lincolnshire Committee of Education and of the Training School for Mistresses, the cause of Church education in the diocese owes a larger debt than is generally known. Mr. Garfit was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1835, the year when Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, was Senior Wrangler, and Rawle, Bishop of Trinidad, third. The same year Mr. Garfit was ordained by the late Bishop Kaye to the Curacy of Saxilby, near Lincoln. Here he commended himself so much to the parishioners by his simple, earnest, Evangelical preaching and pastoral diligence that, when the living became vacant, he was appointed vicar by the Bishop as patron on their unanimous request. While at Saxilby Mr. Garfit was also evening lecturer at St. Mark's, at Lincoln, where he did a good work in days when evening services were more rare than they have since become. In his capacity as educational secretary for the county Mr. Garfit proved an able and diligent diocesan officer, doing much to further the erection of new schools and improve existing ones. Having safely steered the Board through the anxious period of the introduction of the new Elementary Education Act, he resigned his secretaryship, devoting himself exclusively to his parochial duties at Harlaxton, to which well-endowed benefice he had been removed in 1867 by Bishop Jackson, who had previously recognised his services by collating him to a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. Prebendary Garfit was one of the old Evangelical school, holding his own views very decidedly, but with the largest-hearted charity and Christian moderation. He was buried at Harlaxton on Tuesday, his old friend Archdeacon Kaye officiating. The patronage of Harlaxton has passed by a threefold exchange to Queen's College, Oxford, in lieu of Burgh-on-the-Sands, which has been placed in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, who has given up Horncastle to the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. Robert Hammond Cotton, M.A., B.Sc. (London), curate-in-charge of SS. Simon and Jude, Manchester, has sent his Bishop the following letter:—"My Lord,—Herewith I beg to hand in my licence to officiate in your diocese, and respectfully to intimate my intention not to seek another sphere of labour in the Church of England, my reason for taking this step being (to put it plainly) that I can no longer loyally and with a good conscience yield obedience in the Church to 'the powers that be.' On the one side, the results produced by the Public Worship Regulation Act in the Miles Platting case, which seemed, as Mr. Green put it, to 'hoist the flag of Erastianism'; and on the other side, the course which you have felt compelled to take in resisting the earnest appeal of nearly 1,900 parishioners of St. John's, Cheetham (all, I am told, of mature age and in possession of their faculties), make me feel that, after all, the Church of England can be no home for such as I. God forbid that a person like myself should even in heart accuse his spiritual superiors of ruthlessly wishing to 'lord it over God's heritage'; but it does really seem just now as if both the temporal and spiritual authorities of the Church were disposed to over-assert their prerogative. Moreover, notwithstanding the sincerest desire to fall in with the spirit of your Lordship's speech delivered last week at the meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, I believe in the congregational and not in the parochial principle. Under the former the religious life of this country was maintained in the Georgian and preceding eras, when the Church of England was spiritually dead; and most of your successful clergy will (if they speak their thought) tell you that their churches are worked congregationally. It goes without saying that the various 'armies'—('Salvation,' 'Church,' and others, which have of late received no small share of your favour)—and the Temperance and all the other multitudinous agencies at work for the regeneration of society, are voluntary or congregational in their working; and, to say the truth, I am not sanguine enough to anticipate much more success for a system of parochial religion than that which has attended a system of parochial pauper relief. Then, too (as John Wesley used to say), 'the world is my parish'; and if there is one thing more than another that has wrought against the spiritual influence of the Church in country parishes, it has been the territorial rights and monopolies laid claim to by the English clergy. But pardon me. I did not intend to institute an argument. Only one thing permit me to add. I believe most intensely in the indefeasible and inalienable right of the Lord's people—not being sheep in a literal if in a figurative sense—to choose their shepherds for themselves, and one of the blackest charges that can be brought against the Establishment as it now exists is this most awful one—that it has regularly and systematically worked its worst to rob them of this their sacred heritage. But to leave these topics, and pass to more personal matters. The past eight years, during which I have enjoyed the privilege of exercising my ministry in the stately and venerable Church of England, have been for the most part years of happy and successful work for the Master, thanks to His goodness, to your own many and great personal kindnesses, and also to the loving sympathy of a multitude of Christian friends, both clerical and lay. But, as your Lordship knows, in returning to the ministry of the free Churches I only go back to the communion of my fathers. I was born and bred a Nonconformist; and consequently this step, though painful and hazardous, will bring its compensations. I do not pose as a martyr. Finally, my Lord, permit me once more to thank you from the bottom of my heart for a succession of kindnesses received at your hands which I can never hope to repay, and which have been totally undeserved, and let me ask you to believe that two apparently antagonistic and conflicting impulses move me as I close this letter—the first, one which arises out of a keen and freshened perception of the meaning of that saying, 'One your Master, even Christ, and all ye brethren'; the second, a desire still to remain, with the most loyal and affectionate personal regard, yours faithfully and obediently."

A meeting in aid of the Bristol Bishopric Fund was held on the 21st inst. at the Council House, the Bishop of the diocese, in the absence of the mayor, presiding. In opening the proceedings Bishop Elliott said he desired to speak on that occasion in the character of a citizen sincerely desirous of all that

could tend to the spiritual as well as the material good of that ancient and—might he say?—that religious city. He congratulated the inhabitants of Bristol on the enactment of the Bill of last year, and said that thanks were specially due to the Prime Minister. They would all remember the way in which Mr. Gladstone had introduced the third reading. The present was a movement for the good of the Church of England. The Bishop would be present permanently to encourage those who very often needed encouragement and support—the clergy. But the presence of a Bishop would also do something perhaps to encourage the Christian laity. There was no one thing that he felt more sensitively than how inadequately he was able to return thanks for the generosity and the ever-ready assistance of the laity; he meant more particularly those who were Churchmen in this city. In the future they might hope there would be a Bishop always present, who might more adequately fulfil those conditions than the present Bishop had from the circumstances been able to do. He sincerely believed that this movement would do good to the general cause of religion; and he hoped that those of their Christian brethren who did not belong to the Church of England would not feel prevented from aiding a cause which he sincerely believed would be for the good of a religion which was as dear to them as to themselves, although they did not worship at the altars of the Church of England. It was but lately that he had presided over a very mixed committee interested in the general good, and certainly the religious good, of the poor of the city; and the recognition, the support, and the friendly feeling extended to him might certainly be regarded as an indication of that good feeling which would be shown to the resident Bishops in the future. He was certain that the general religious good of the city would be furthered by the presence of a Bishop of Bristol. (Cheers.) Archdeacon Norris said that since the Bill had been carried there had been no canvassing for funds. Times were bad, and it was thought best that Bristol should lie fallow. The £20,000 was now somewhat increased, and the total amount now was £20,270 14s. 8d. Of this amount £4,253 7s. had been paid into Messrs. Miles, Cave, and Co.'s bank. Of that £4,000 bore interest, and the more they had added to this nest-egg the better for the fund. The sum required could not be exactly calculated. The total amount was calculated at £3,500 per annum. That sounded a large sum, but in the Act of 1878, which guided them, there was a clause that if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners could certify at any time an annual income of £3,000 had been obtained, and there was a prospect of £500 a year more, the Bishopric could be constituted. In the case of Bristol the £500 a year contributed by the Bishop formed part of the sum. £2,500 a year had, therefore, to be raised by donations. From this, however, there was a slight abatement. The value of the residence was part of the £2,500, and any residence, whatever its cost, that was approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners counted for £500 a year. The minimum was, therefore, £2,000 a year, a residence, and a prospect of an additional £500 a year in the course of five years after the constitution of the Bishopric. It was resolved to form an association for the re-endowment of the See.

The first of a series of Conferences on the subject of the Disestablishment of the Church was held yesterday week at the office of the Guild of St. Matthew, Adelphi. The Rev. Stewart D. Headlam presided, and, in opening the discussion, said the Guild viewed all these questions in the light of the Incarnation, regarding the Church as the Church of Humanity, and not of particular sects or classes, and as concerned not only with the religious, but with all the interests of humanity, moral and material, social and political. From this point of view he criticised the Disestablishment motions in the House of Commons which stood in the names of Messrs. Rylands, Dillwyn, and Peddie; and took exception to some of the doctrines of the Liberation Society in regard to the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church. He did not think it could be said that the question of Disestablishment was "the irrepressible question of the day;" the land question, for example, being much more urgent. The Guild could not support the Society in regard to the disendowment of the Church, unless it were certain that the money would be used for the benefit of the whole of the people, and not merely of a few. As to disestablishment, if the Liberation Society meant the liberation of the Church in the sense of the disestablishment of the clerical oligarchy, and not of the Church, the Guild would be heart and soul with them; but if they meant that the benefices of the Church at large should be taken for the relief of the landlords and capitalists, then the Guild was heart and soul against them. As matters stood, the beneficed clergy, the patrons, and the Bishops had robbed the people of the Church and its property, and the Churchmen at large had really no rights whatever. Mr. J. Fisher, a representative of the Liberation Society, said that, whilst there were differences on doctrinal and some other points, the Guild and the Society appeared to be much of the same mind with respect to the main question with which Parliament was to be asked to deal. The Liberation Society desired to confer on Churchmen in England the right they now enjoyed in Ireland of electing their own office-bearers, from the Archbishop downwards. They proposed what in one sense was a levelling down—to the position occupied by the Dissenting community—but what in another sense, by the removal of injustice and the advancement of the interests of the Church itself, was a levelling up. In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Fisher stated that it was not the intention of the Society to drop their Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church.

A very interesting ceremonial took place at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, last week, when a testimonial was presented to the Rev. E. L. Tuson, who has been nominated by the Queen to the living of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, on his retirement from the chaplaincy of the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park. The souvenir consisted of a handsome silver breakfast service, the inscription on the silver being as follows:—"Presented to the Rev. Edward Luxmore Tuson by the members of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park, and other friends, January, 1885," and an illuminated address, enamelled in oak, from the royal demesne, and bearing the signatures of Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Christian Victor and Albert, the Princesses Victoria and Louise,

and the rest of the subscribers, about 200 in number. The company present in the reading-room included Prince Christian, Princes Christian Victor and Albert, Colonel Gordon, Captain Campbell (deputy ranger of Windsor-park), Baron and Baroness Schröder, Sir Alexander, Lady, and Miss Taylor, Colonel Edgcombe, and others. Prince Christian, addressing the Rev. E. L. Tison, said that it was with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that he congratulated him on his nomination by the Queen to the living of Kingsthorpe; of regret that they were going to lose one from among them with whom they had been so happily associated for eleven years and who had always been ready to share their joys and sorrows. It devolved upon him, as Ranger of Windsor-park, to ask him to accept of Windsor-park service which the congregation of Windsor-park Chapel and other friends of the neighbourhood were anxious he should take to his new home as a remembrance of them and as a token of their esteem and regard. They trusted he would find a place on the walls of his vicarage where he could hang up that frame, on which he would find the names of those friends who had subscribed. He was sure he only expressed the feelings of all assembled when he said that their good wishes would follow him, and that they should be always happy to give him a hearty welcome whenever he was able to come back to Windsor-park. The Rev. E. L. Tison expressed his gratitude for the kindness which had been shown him while chaplain of Windsor-park, and accepted the present with great pleasure as a remembrance of their friendship and esteem. That was his Royal Highness's birthday, and he was sure they would offer him their heartiest congratulations and best wishes. He trusted that the Prince would long live to preside over the destinies of that park in the genial way he had done for many years, that he would possess in his home every blessing, and reap his reward in the affections and esteem of those around him.

The twelfth annual conference of the Church Guilds Union was held on Tuesday evening in the Council Room of the English Church Union, Mr. A. W. Crickmay in the chair. After the formal business of the conference had been transacted, the chairman invited the Provost of the Guild of St. Alban, Mr. J. Trevarthen, to give a brief account of the history and work of that brotherhood. Mr. Trevarthen stated that as a general guild, without any special object, the Guild of St. Alban appealed to larger numbers, covered a larger area, obtained a more varied experience, and enlisted wider sympathies—indeed, it sought to be as comprehensive as the national Church itself. It had been established thirty-three years, and had twenty-one brotherhoods and sisterhoods, with a membership of 800. Amongst other matters, he claimed for the Guild that it had inaugurated the much-needed funeral reform at an early stage of its career, besides which it had devoted much energy to the training of the young. Mr. G. Cowell, Provost of the Guild of St. Luke, next related his experiences of the Society, which was founded twenty years ago by a well-known Churchman and medical man, Robert Brett. One of the objects was to counteract the tendency which then existed amongst men of science generally to regard religion and science as opposing forces. The members were scattered widely over the world, but a bond of union had hitherto been fairly maintained. The history and work of the Army Guild of the Holy Standard were next set forth by Surgeon-Major Baker, who said it was formed in 1873, and now included nearly 1,500 members. The Rev. Stewart Headlam next gave an account of the Guild of St. Matthew, which was originally a parochial guild in St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, but from its members being so frequently brought into contact with Secularists and Atheists the Guild eventually confined its work principally to the endeavour to remove the prejudices which infidels had imbibed against Christianity from hearing false and unscriptural definitions of Christian doctrines. The speaker went on to relate that the Guild had adopted to some extent the political platform of Secularists, more especially with regard to affirmations in lieu of oaths, the abolition of the Blasphemy Laws, and the distribution of wealth, which was received by many present with marks of disapproval. The Chairman having thanked the speakers for their remarks, the proceedings closed.

A meeting was held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, yesterday week, to consider the propriety of placing a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Bishop of London. The meeting was summoned by the Dean of St. Paul's and the Archdeacons of London and Middlesex, and consisted of clergy and laity of the diocese and other friends of the Bishop. The Dean was in the chair, and among those present were the Archdeacons of London and Middlesex, Canons Gregory, Liddon, Scott, Holland, Duckworth, Cadman, Nisbet, and Capel Cure, the President of Sion College (Rev. A. Povah), the Principal of King's College (Rev. Dr. Wace), the Master of the Charterhouse (Rev. Dr. Curry), Prebendaries Ingram, Kempe, and Whittington, Mr. E. P. Thesiger, Sir Walter Farquhar, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, Mr. Arthur Kekewich, Q.C., Mr. John Murray, Mr. Richard Few, Mr. Francis Jeune, and Mr. John B. Lee. Letters expressing strong sympathy with the proposal were read from Lord Enfield, Sir John Mowbray, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Bishop of Bedford, the Deans of Westminster, Windsor, and Gloucester; Canons Fleming, Rowse, and Westcott; Sir James Paget, Sir William Bowman, Mr. Justice Pearson, Sir Henry Thring, Mr. J. Talbot, M.P., Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, Mr. Ruthven Pym, the Rev. Dr. Thornton, the Rev. F. H. Fisher, &c. The Dean expressed his regret for the short notice which had been given. The coming Mission in West London made it desirable that something should be done at once. He did not need to say much as to the object before them. They were met to honour the memory of a good man taken from them. It was felt that something should be done and that somebody must move. He and the archdeacons had, therefore taken it upon themselves. Several forms of memorial were no doubt possible, but they had undertaken to recommend the simplest, the most personal, and the most old-fashioned. That was a monument in St. Paul's. There was something grateful to the sense of loss in the fact that such a memorial was not utilitarian. It appealed to the imagination and the feelings. Whatever else might

be proposed, this, at any rate, as far as they were concerned, was the first step. It would be to them a record and reminder of his presence at St. Paul's. The Chapter were not anxious to invite memorials to the Cathedral; on the contrary, they were jealous of the space and unity of building. Some which existed, they could not help feeling, were objectionable. But if ever there was any to whom a memorial was due, it was Bishop Jackson, to whom his Cathedral itself had been very dear, and who for so many years had been their father in God. He would venture to remind them of his great simplicity, both of character and habits, of his courage in doing that which he thought to be right, and of his unswerving devotion to duty. They felt that even under his reserved exterior there was the kindest of hearts and tempers. Whoever knew him was impressed with the fact that he was always thinking of his Master, and always had in mind his great account. The memorial itself would be of a death which, he would not refrain from saying, was very happy in its circumstances. The Bishop suffered a short time ago from a disabling attack. There was nothing he dreaded so much as a closing scene of incapacity. For a time he rallied, and seemed to spring back to his work. There was a renewed prospect of usefulness. They knew how it had ended. He came to St. Paul's and preached his last sermon; he went home; there was one warning day; and then he lay down to sleep, and slept into the unseen world. To such an end he would apply (and he could not think it irreverent so to use them) those early words, "He walked with God, and he was not; for God took him." Sir W. Farquhar moved—

That a memorial be raised to the late revered Bishop of London, and that the memorial take the form of a recumbent effigy in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir R. Wilbraham seconded the resolution. However ugly some memorial effigies might have been, it would be unfitting if the memory and likeness of their great Bishops of London were not perpetuated among the hallowed treasures of the centre and home of the religious feelings of the diocese. Canon Cadman and Prebendary Kempe supported the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. The following were appointed on the General Committee, subject to their consent:—Clergy: The Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacons of London, Middlesex, and Westminster, Canons Gregory, Liddon, Nisbet, Cadman, and Capel Cure, the President of Sion College, the Principal of King's College, the Revs. Dr. R. Thornton, Dr. S. Simpson, Prebendary Brook, C. M. Harvey, C. H. Turner, W. Sinclair, and W. D. Fanshawe. Laity: The Lord Mayor, Lord Stanhope, Lord Enfield, Sir John Mowbray, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. G. Cubitt, Mr. E. P. Thesiger, Sir W. Farquhar, Sir J. Paget, Sir R. Wilbraham, Sir H. Thring, Sir T. Dakin, Mr. J. Talbot, M.P., Mr. J. Murray, Mr. J. Shaw-Stewart, Mr. Ruthven Pym, Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. A. Kekewich, Q.C., and Mr. F. H. Jeune, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., was asked to be hon. treasurer. The estimated cost of the monument is under £3,000. Cheques are payable to "The Bishop Jackson Memorial Fund" at Messrs. Coutts's, 59, Strand; or Messrs. Herries and Farquhar, 16, St. James's Street, S.W. The office of the Committee is at the Bishop of London's Fund, 49A, Pall Mall, S.W., and the secretaries are the Revs. C. M. Harvey, C. H. Turner, W. Sinclair, and W. D. Fanshawe, Mr. E. P. Thesiger, and Mr. F. H. Jeune. The Dean of St. Paul's has subscribed £100, and Canon Liddon £50.

The enlargement and re-arrangement of the interior of the parish church of Marylebone, which have been in progress during the past six months, are now complete, and the newly-erected portion of the building will be consecrated to-day (Saturday) by the Bishop of Bedford. The subscribers and leading parishioners were invited on Wednesday to a private inspection of the new work, the artistic effect of which drew forth unanimous expressions of admiration and astonishment. To those who may have been familiar with the building during the past twenty years, the transformation that has been effected is simply marvellous. The new parish church of St. Mary-le-bourne, consecrated in 1817, the erection of which cost £72,000, although a noble and well-proportioned building, possessed a most unsightly interior, having two tiers of galleries, crammed with high pews, while the central object that dominated all else was the organ towering above the altar. This instrument was originally divided into two sections, uniting which was a large transparency, painted by Benjamin West, P.R.A., for the sum of £800, and sold by auction in 1840 (when the organ was remodelled) for 10 guineas. The subject was "The Angels appearing to the Shepherds," and Mr. West at the same time presented the church with a small altarpiece representing the Nativity, which has now been placed in the vestry. When the present rector, the Rev. W. Barker, was appointed in 1882, he resolved to devote himself to the task of remodelling the interior so as to bring it more into harmony with modern ideas as to art and worship. At his request one of the churchwardens, Mr. Thomas Harris, F.R.I.B.A., prepared designs for enlarging the church by the addition of an apse, the construction of a quasi-chancel, and the general decoration and reseating of the building. A committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. W. H. Portman, M.P., undertook to raise the necessary funds, and on the 8th of July last year Mrs. W. E. Gladstone laid the first stone of the new apse. The church being of no particular order of architecture, but coming within the vague and general designation of "classic," the architect wisely adopted the Italian Renaissance, as allowing freedom of treatment and richness of material. The new apse forms the sacralium, and is divided from the choir by a marble balustrade. The altar table is of walnutwood, the panelled front of which is filled with mosaics, the *Agnus Dei* being the central subject and the "Passover" the general design. In a large panel above the altar is a mosaic of the "Crucifixion," while the two windows on either side are filled with stained glass, representing the "Annunciation," "Transfiguration," "Resurrection," and "Ascension." The dome of the apse represents Christ in glory, surrounded by angels and ministers. The walls are faced with marbles of varied kinds, the pilasters being carved in low relief with arabesques symbolical of the "Resurrection." On the north side of the altar is a marble credence, on the south panelled and carved sedilia of the same material with mahogany seats

and *prie-dieu*. The choir stalls and the new seats in the nave are also of mahogany, which is not only novel but harmonises with the general decoration. The pulpit is situated at the south angle of the chancel screen, and is of marble and alabaster. The lectern in the centre of the choir is of brass and elaborate in design. In the nave the upper side of the galleries have been removed and the walls are being treated with a subdued form of decoration in colour, the design including several figures, the gift and handiwork of Mr. E. Armitage, R.A. The whole work has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Harris, at a cost of £24,000, of which about £6,000 has yet to be raised.

The following "Suggestions to those engaged in Rescue Work," approved by the late Bishop of London, have been issued by Canons Capel Cure and Furse, and the Dean-designate of Gloucester:—

"We beg respectfully to lay before our brethren and others, who may be engaged in 'rescue work,' during the coming Mission, the results of a conference held by us with some of those, both clergy and laity, who have had the longest experience of the subject. It was unanimously agreed that the following principles ought to be carefully observed, if disasters are to be avoided, and permanent success achieved, in this painful and difficult task.

"a. The most effectual way of rescue is through individual influence.

"b. It is not expedient to gather fallen women into a church for late services and addresses specially intended for them; nor is it recommended to have large numbers of them collected in rooms.

"c. All cases should be carefully tested for a considerable period before they are sent to a penitentiary.

"d. It is not desirable to make any special effort during the Mission to visit public places of entertainment, where bad characters resort.

"e. Ladies ought not to go about the streets while engaged in this work without some one who is known in the district, either an official representative of the parish church, or Mission woman, or Bible woman.

"f. If sisters or volunteers, who are possessed both of nerve and discretion, are desirous of following up women who have given their addresses at bad houses, they should be encouraged to do so, but only in the afternoons, and in company with some person whose position gives authority in the district.

"The following details may also be useful:—

"1.—As to meetings. 1. Afternoon meetings, managed by those who know the district well, are found to be the best, even for the lowest class of fallen women. At a later period they are likely to be more or less under the influence of drink.

"2. When it is necessary to have as many as forty or fifty collected in one room, it is desirable to break them up into small knots of three or four, and to have a sister, or experienced volunteer lady, with an assistant to every group. Let the admission be by tickets given beforehand by experienced workers. Invite those specially who seem new to their miserable trade.

"3. Avoid appealing strongly to the feelings. Nothing is so easy as to move fallen women, when collected together, to emotional excitement; and nothing is so dangerous in many ways.

"4. Let there be as little formality as possible in your meetings. There should be no set address. A litany or hymn, like 'Lord, in this Thy mercy's day, is often very useful. But avoid especially a hymn that expresses sentiments suitable only to the servants of God. Such hymns as 'I wish to be with Jesus,' for example, are terribly unsuited to such an occasion. The speaker should not preach to the women, but say a few simple words, commending them to the ladies who have been dealing with them individually.

"5. Be ready to take away at once any who may be willing to leave their sinful lives. But avoid undue pressure. Urge those you address to repent, but do not urge them to come with you until they have really made up their minds.

"II.—As to Refuges.—Temporary places of shelter should be provided for those who profess the desire to leave their sin. These should be close at hand, and placed under the care of experienced ladies. The opportunity of quiet conversation is thus secured, even if the women may be unwilling to remain in them more than one night. There should also be houses of probation, where the cases may be afterwards sifted more thoroughly, and the earnestness of the penitents tested, before they are finally sent on to the penitentiaries.

"Suits of respectable clothes should be provided in the shelters, for, although it is not necessary to send back clothes in which the women may come to the shelters, yet they are often such as penitents could not continue to wear.

"III.—As to Children.—As a rule, it is not wise to undertake the charge of the children of fallen women; but each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

"N.B.—More difficulty must be expected to be met with in undertaking 'rescue work' in the West-end than was experienced in the East-end."

EDUCATIONAL.

On the subject of "Overpressure in Schools," Canon Trevor writes as follows to the *Times*:—

"The twenty-two cases reported to the Education Department can hardly be taken as the entire evidence on which (as you observe) 'for months past the English world has been ringing with the subject, School teachers and school managers have held meetings about it. It has been brought forward in Parliament and in the Press. The medical profession has lent itself to the outcry, and has contributed very largely to swell and give it force.' All this implies something more than appears to be known to the Education Department. In point of fact, not one of their cases has been supplied by the 'alarmists.' The majority occurred in Board schools, and were brought to the notice of the Department by the clerks to the Guardians, the relatives, or other outsiders. There is not a single instance in which the complaint came from a school teacher or school manager. As a school manager and school provider of forty years' experience, I should have been much surprised to find it otherwise.

"The *Times* has been lately ringing with the complaints of judges, barristers, and jurors of the defective arrangements in the new Courts of Justice. One

gentleman got his death from a draught in the jury-box; yet the public were assured that no complaints had been received at the office, and the ventilation was believed to be perfect. In this country people try to make themselves heard in some more effectual way than by complaining to the Department that causes the mischief. The Education Department knows nothing of overpressure till the mischief is done. It does not want to hear of it; when forced to notice it it sends down an inspector to discredit the evidence and throw the blame on the teachers and managers. We know well enough of the overpressure and the cause of it; the mothers know it who hear their little ones talking in their sleep; the doctors know it; and occasionally the coroners. But all these go for nothing with the clerks in Whitehall who write themselves 'My Lords.'

"These gentlemen pose before the public as a Ministry of Education; in point of fact their only duty is to allot the grants in aid—about a third of the actual cost—to the schools entitled by law. The Department provides neither schools nor teachers, it neither conducts nor superintends the education. Probably not one of them was ever inside an Elementary school, or could teach a class for the life of him. They only lecture and hinder those who do all this. The Voluntary schools (which are the greater part) are provided and managed chiefly by the clergy, in rural parishes almost entirely. We raise the subscriptions to build and maintain the schools. We engage and pay the teachers. We superintend the teaching. We make ourselves responsible for the whole cost to begin with; we collect less than a third in weekly pence, and we expect another third at the end of the year from the Government grant. Here we are met by that absurd condition—unknown in any other country—called payment by results. The results are a certain number of passes in certain subjects. With a view to these the Department issues a code to govern the daily lessons, but observance of the code is not enough; the grant is paid only on those children who actually make the requisite passes; for all who fail from natural incapacity, irregularity of attendance, or absence on the day of examination, the school—i.e., the managers and teachers, are fined by denying the grant.

"Now conceive such a system applied to a grant in aid of a supply of water. A company provides the water, collects the rates, and furnishes the daily supply in accordance with minute regulations imposed by the Government. At the end of the year it calls on the Government for its share of the cost, and is offered payment by results. Every house must have a gallon of water on a given day; but the cisterns are of different sizes and materials; some may have two gallons; nothing is paid for the excess; some will hold only three pints, and that is not enough. Not only is nothing paid for these, but, by averaging the number paid for, they are made to reduce the payment on such as pass the ordeal. Surely the water company would say, 'We have supplied the water according to your own directions; if you want the same result in every house it is for you to find equal cisterns. If you cannot do that, leave us to do our own work, and we undertake to fill the cisterns, such as they are; if you insist on our putting on more pressure to force a gallon of water into a three-pint cistern it will burst. This is the true story of overpressure in Elementary schools. It is inseparable from the condition of payment by results, accompanied by a code of instruction compiled by theorists with no practical knowledge of the wants and capacities of the different schools. The remedy is first to abolish the condition, invented by Mr. Lowe, to keep down the grant and starve the schools; and, secondly, to abolish the code, leaving the managers to work in their own way, subject to some rational inspection and examination. If the new Parliament will go further and abolish the Education Department, the people would have a better chance of getting a suitable education in return for their money."

At a meeting held on Tuesday in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, to consider the question of expenditure by the London School Board, the Rev. J. R. Diggle said, as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, that he should, at the next meeting, be obliged to present a budget and move a precept which would produce, no doubt, a scene of excitement at the Vestry of St. Pancras when presented. It would be very little short of a sum of £800,000. They must not blame the School Board for this; it was the Act of Parliament which forced it upon them. He was afraid it would go on, as it was alleged they were still 100,000 places short for the children who required them; but which he doubted, as there were 160,231 children between the ages of three and five years, over which the Board possessed no compulsory powers. He did not believe in a policy which kept on obtaining sites and building schools, and filling them chiefly with children drafted out of other schools. Going into the question of alleged extravagance, he said it was true that the solicitor of the Board had received £100,000, but out of that he had to pay some £52,000 out of pocket. There was an architect at £1,000 a year, and a storekeeper of books at £400 a year. He thought there might be a vast reduction in many items, such as £16,000 last year for law costs, £32,700 for schoolkeepers and caretakers, and £29,741 for carrying out by-laws; but as to the smaller class of salaries, he would sooner begin a curtailment at the other end. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting while rejoicing at the progress of education in London, hopes that the School Board will continue its efforts to secure for the purposes of elementary education the endowments which the Royal Commission have reported as available for works of public utility in the metropolis."

The Rev. Robert B. Baron, vicar of St. Cleopas, Liverpool, writes to a contemporary as follows:—"Will you allow me to draw public attention to the unfair and hard manner in which Article 114 operates upon large schools in poor districts? I am a manager of two different schools in the south end of Liverpool. No. 1 school is situated in the more well-to-do portion of the parish, and the parents of its scholars are able to afford to pay fees ranging from 6d. to 9d. No. 2 school is situated in the poorer portion of the parish, where the parents are only able to pay from 3d. to 4d. In 1883 No. 1. school passed 88.4 per cent., and earned £574; and suffered no reduction under Article 114, because the parents of scholars were able to afford fees on the average about

per week, which in the aggregate came to more than the amount of grant earned. No. 2 school passed 93 per cent., and earned £786, but had to suffer a deduction of £43 simply because the fees paid by the parents in poorer circumstances, together with subscriptions and church offertories, did not equal the amount of the grant earned. In 1884 No. 1 school passed 93 per cent., and earned £658, and again suffered no reduction. No. 2 school passed in 1884 93 per cent., and earned £816, and again was fined on account of its poverty, under Article 114, the amount of £59. You will notice that in both years the results of the work done in the school situated in the poorer part of the district were a little in advance of the school situated in a more wealthy part. The one school, simply and solely because of its high rate of fees, suffered no reduction in its grant, while the other school suffered a loss of £102 in the two years alluded to, not because it could not show good results, but simply and solely because its fees were low, and because they could not be increased on account of the poverty of the parents of its scholars. I do not think, Mr. Editor, that such a state of things was ever anticipated in the framing of the Education Act, and I trust that, by drawing public attention through the press to the unjust working of Article 114, the authority may be led to provide a remedy. The Education Act requires that the Codes shall shortly be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament. Could not something be suggested to make the operation of Article 114 a little more just? Such reductions as those mentioned above are calculated to discourage both managers and teachers."

The General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers having issued certain enquiries on the subject of overpressure in Public Elementary Schools to their various branches throughout the country, have received a large number of answers. In all but two cases overpressure is stated to exist and to manifest itself in the ill-health of the children. The remedies suggested are an increase of the fixed grant, a relaxation of the excessive requirements of the code, and a greater liberty in the matter of withdrawing delicate and backward children from examination. A letter embodying the above proposals has been sent to Mr. Mundella.

At Thursday's meeting of the London School Board the Finance Committee reported that one million one hundred and six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight pounds would be required to meet estimated liabilities up to March next year. This requires a rate of ninepence in the pound, which, with the cost of collection, will amount in some parishes to tenpence in the pound.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne, on Sunday morning. The Bishop of Ripon officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by the guests staying at Sandringham, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Household, were present on Sunday at Divine service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene. The Rev. F. Harvey, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales, officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, London, who likewise officiated.

On Monday Prince George of Wales terminated his stay at Sandringham, and proceeded to Greenwich to resume his studies at the Royal Naval College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Court at Osborne on Tuesday, the Queen in Council was pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore and his Serene Highness the Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, son of his Serene Highness the Prince Alexander of Hesse, which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

A circular "to the mothers and daughters of the Diocese of Winchester" has been issued by Mrs. Browne, the wife of the Bishop of Winchester, suggesting that a present be given to the Princess Beatrice on the occasion of her marriage. Mrs. Browne says:—"I have thought that a suitable gift might be a carved oak bookcase containing a selection of the works of our best English poets, from Chaucer to our own Poet Laureate, the number to depend on the amount subscribed. The subscriptions might range from 1d. to 5s., so as to include women of all classes; the list to close on the 3rd of March."

In connection with the inquiries set on foot by the Committee on Stamps appointed by the late Postmaster-General (Mr. Fawcett), the Government have, we understand, instructed Mr. Purcell, the Controller of Stamps, accompanied by two of the superior officers of the department, to visit and report upon the various Government stamp factories in the principal cities of Europe.

We are informed that tenders for Treasury bills to the amount of £2,065,000 will be received at the Bank of England on the 3rd of February at one o'clock. The bills will be dated the 9th of February and will be payable at three or six months after date, at the option of the persons tendering.

We regret to announce the death of the Marchioness of Normanby, who died on Monday at the family residence, 69, Queen's-gate, aged 68 years. She had been suffering from an affection of the heart. Lady Marchioness of Normanby, was the daughter of the late Mr. Robert Russell, R.N., and married, 17th of August, 1844, the Marquis of Normanby, then Earl of Mulgrave, by whom she leaves surviving issue, the Earl of Mulgrave and two other sons, and two daughters, Lady Laura, married to Mr. John Vivian Hamilton, and Lady Katherine, married to the Earl of Malmesbury.

Mr. C. Dilke on Wednesday presided at Prince's Hall at the opening of a Conference to consider whether the present system by which the products of industry are distributed between the various classes of the community is satisfactory. He said

that, so far as he had seen the papers that were to be read, most of them were strongly in favour of large reforms in the law, but not of Communistic changes. Sir T. Brassey read the first paper, dealing with the question as to which class had most greatly benefited from the increase in the products of industry during the last hundred years.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, on their return to Ripon on Tuesday, had an enthusiastic welcome alike from the municipality, the various friendly societies in the city, and the tenantry, men of all shades of politics joining in the demonstration. An address was presented from the Mayor and Corporation, and in response the noble Marquis expressed the pleasure he felt in being relieved from his arduous and responsible labours in India, and said that during his term of office that country had not been afflicted by either war or famine. The noble Marquis was subsequently entertained at luncheon, and among those who were present and spoke were the Bishop of Ripon and Mr. Goschen. The demonstrations were continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

The funeral of Miss Anne Gladstone, second daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Gladstone, whose death, so soon after that of her elder sister, has intensified the deep grief of the family, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased's remains were removed from 75, Eaton-square, about half-past one, to St. Peter's Church, where there was a funeral service, before being conveyed to Brompton Cemetery. The Rev. John Storr, vicar of St. Peter's, read the Burial Service, and at the conclusion of the Lesson the body was removed to the hearse, and then taken to the cemetery for interment. The principal mourners in the church were Sir Thomas and Lady Gladstone, Mr. John R. Gladstone (Coldstream Guards), and Miss Mary Gladstone, Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Admiral Eden, and Mrs. Fellowes.

The following account of the capture of Bhamo is taken from the Rangoon newspapers. About two o'clock on the morning of Monday, December 8, a small party of armed Chinese suddenly entered the town by an unguarded gate, and rushed to the palace of the Woon, or Governor, yelling and firing guns. The Woon and his guard of 150 Mandalay soldiers, alarmed by the noise, ran away at once. The Chinese then opened the large eastern gate of the town and let in the main body, consisting of 200 Chinese and 100 Kachyans. These men began to burn and loot the town, but killed very few of the inhabitants, the latter having fled precipitately to their boats. Another body of Burmese soldiers set to work looting on their own account, and having placed the plunder in a Burmese gunboat near the town, returned and attacked the invaders, but without success. By the evening the greater part of the town was in the hands of the Chinese. One act of cruelty which they committed was the firing on some persons who were making for the boats. Two or three women are also said to have been shot. Next day about 1,000 Kachyans arrived, and many of the Chinese left with their spoil. The Burmese troops still held a position near the British Residency, but were driven out of it during the day. They alleged that Mr. Roberts, an English missionary, had opened the gates to the Kachyans, and they fired at him three times, but without effect. On Wednesday the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer *Kahhyor* (Captain Terndrup) arrived from Mandalay, and was immediately boarded by a crowd of refugees. As fighting was still proceeding, and any communication with the shore was impossible, the *Kahhyor* dropped down the river to Senaddee, but returned to Bhamo on Friday, the object being to bring away the missionaries. She anchored alongside of the Burmese steamer on board of which was the fugitive Woon. Captain Terndrup asked the Woon to help him to save the missionaries, but the Woon rudely refused. During the interview Mr. Roberts was seen approaching the steamer, accompanied by some of the Burmese. Captain Terndrup and a passenger named Soltan rowed out in the steamer's gig to meet him, when they were suddenly fired upon by the Burmese soldiers. They succeeded in getting Mr. Roberts safely on board of the British steamer, but his servants were seized and murdered, the Woon refusing to interfere. With great difficulty Captain Terndrup then obtained permission to go and save two ladies and a missionary named Freiday, but the Woon added, "If you bring any but foreigners we will fire into your boat." Thereupon Captain Terndrup and Mr. Roberts went in the gig to Bhamo, and got the ladies and Mr. Freiday safely away. Next day the Woon was more courteous, and allowed them to go and rescue the native servants of the mission, with their wives and children. The Chinese showed great civility to them, and placed no obstacle in the way of rescuing any of the party. They also refused the money that was offered, and apparently, whatever danger was incurred was from the Burmese officials and troops. Mr. Soltan went to thank the Chinese commander, King-Kuch-Yee, who replied:—"You need not fear. Stay; we will respect your property and yourselves. We will not fight with the English. But we cannot stand Burmese oppression any longer, and we intend to hold the country. Two thousand more soldiers will soon be here, and after you leave we shall attack the Burmese steamers. The English are good traders; they can take the country up to Mandalay, and we will hold the rest. Their steamers can come and go, and trade will prosper." The losses of natives of India in the affair are estimated at 100,000 rupees, but the Chinese traders lost more. The refugees bitterly lament the treachery of the Burmese soldiers, who instead of defending the town looted and burned it. They say, "If only the English had held the country we should never have suffered thus." The loss of Bhamo is said to have been carefully concealed from The Baw. According to an unconfirmed report, the Burmese troops sent to recapture the place have been defeated.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., the president, presided at the third annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. The report stated that during the past year there had been a considerable extension of the business of the Chamber, which now consists of 1,839 members. The receipts for the year were £3,991, and the expenses £3,397, leaving a surplus of over £600. The president moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Sir E. Watkin, M.P., and carried unanimously. Amongst those attending the meeting there were also Sir W.

M'Arthur, M.P., Alderman Cotton, M.P., Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., and Mr. J. H. Tritton.

At a meeting of the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Monday afternoon, the discussion upon the question of self-supporting dinners for the poor was resumed. General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh presided. The Rev. J. F. Green, for the Administrative Committee, presented the following revised resolution:—

This Council are of opinion that, in the best interests of the poor themselves, dinners to children in Elementary schools should only be supplied on a self-supporting (that is, business) basis; and that those given free, or on merely nominal payment, are clearly injurious, and should be discontinued.

Mr. Crichton seconded the motion. Mr. Bousfield (of the London School Board) expressed the opinion that the resolution was couched in terms which were certain to be taken as being out of sympathy with these dinners, and as a result the opinion of the Council would have little or no effect or weight. He moved as an amendment that the Council viewed with interest the experiments which were being made to give dinners to Elementary school children, but were of opinion that in the interests of the poor themselves the dinners could and should be supplied on self-supporting principles, free dinners, or those at a merely nominal payment, having a tendency to pauperise the people, being clearly injurious. After a protracted discussion, Mr. Bousfield's amendment was adopted as the original motion by a vote of 24 to 11, and this, with slight alteration, was eventually agreed to.

Professor Max Müller, in closing the controversy as to Karoline Bauer's *Memoirs*, says as to the conviction expressed by Messrs. Remington and Co. that, "whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to the trustworthiness of Karoline Bauer, there can be no doubt that these memoirs are genuine and were written by herself." "Messrs. Remington and Co. have evidently never read the German original of these memoirs, or they would know that the English translator has systematically suppressed all that is most damaging to Karoline Bauer, while the German editor has considered himself bound to tell the German public what kind of character this old actress (*diese alte Comödiantin*) really was. One of the points on which the German editor lays the greatest stress is this—that Karoline Bauer was illiterate, that she could not herself have written these memoirs, but that the merit of all her literary compositions—and there are a good many—belongs to him. . . . If Messrs. Remington and Co. had consulted the German edition before trying to answer what I had said as to Karoline Bauer's baptismal certificate, they would have seen that she gave a false date, and that the German editor had to discover the right one. He writes:—"One riddle remains unsolved. Before her death I and everybody believed that she was born on the 28th of May, 1808. Now we know from her baptismal certificate, in the beginning of the memoirs, that the 29th of March, 1807, is the right date. That a woman, and more particularly an old actress, sometimes tries to make herself a few years younger is a well-known fact. But that a woman, though an actress, should wish to appear just one year and two months younger than her certificate allows I absolutely do not understand." I thought I had sufficiently hinted at the real reason of this anachronism. I know nothing of the German editor of Karoline Bauer's memoirs; but I must say this for him—that he has, at all events, warned the German public as to the character of his client. And I do repeat that to publish an English translation of such a book, and to suppress in it all that would have opened the eyes of English readers, is a proceeding which Messrs. Remington and Co. themselves would probably qualify by a much harsher name than a literary hoax. After this it would seem to me mere waste of time and a most unfair encroachment on your valuable space if I were to discuss what Messrs. Remington and Co. call 'the correctness of the main facts recorded by Karoline Bauer.' No historian will take the main facts even of the *Chronique Scandaleuse* of the nineteenth century from the memoirs of Karoline Bauer; the editor of these very memoirs, her best friend, attributes to her 'an immortal delight in lying and intrigue,' and brands her whole character as 'nothing but lying, fraud, hypocrisy and acting.'"

Adding a last word on the subject, Messrs. Remington say:—"Professor Max Müller states that the German editor of her memoirs took the trouble to arrive at a real fact where he had reason to doubt the correctness of Karoline Bauer's assertion—e.g., his publication of Karoline Bauer's certificate of baptism. Upon this statement, then, it is only logical to suppose that the editor equally assured himself of the genuineness of other documentary evidence contained in the volumes, and in this view we give the following letter, written just before Karoline Bauer entered upon her experience in the Regent's-park villa and at Claremont:—"My good Karoline,—Should you really feel able to renounce the stage, and your heart harbour the same feelings as your letters manifested, then quit Berlin at the latest in a few weeks. You are expected with longing, and may enter on this new path of life cheerfully and calmly. Kind regards to your mother. You must travel by way of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Brussels to Calais, without footman, and let nobody know anything about the object of your journey, otherwise I will not be responsible for the consequences. Alight in Calais at the *Hôtel Mesière*; Hühnlein will be in waiting for you there to accompany you to Dover and further. So apply without delay for your release from the theatre. If they should refuse to accept your resignation before the end of the contract, then appeal to the King's grace through your old friend and patron Timm, but with the request in the meantime that he will keep the matter a profound secret. All other matters can be arranged from here. To acquaintances you may state that you have left Berlin on a starring tour. Farewell. May God protect you, and may we meet again with glad hearts. Your true and faithful cousin, STOCKMAR. P.S.—I hope that 1,200 thalers will suffice for travelling and the sundry necessary expenses." Neither by Professor Max Müller nor anybody else has even any attempt been made to shake Karoline Bauer's main contention—that she was induced by her cousin to come to England to join his patron, as proved by the above letter and that she was subsequently sacrificed to political considerations."

An appeal is made by the managers of the Bethnal-green Free Library for sufficient funds (£250) to enable them to make various purchases of books which have been offered them at greatly reduced prices. Additional shelving room and reading accommodation are also much needed.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."
SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest tea that comes from India and China at 2s. 8d. a pound, in packets only. This is the perfection of tea, and will please the most fastidious. Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London. —SPINNER & Co., London and Liverpool.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 74d., tins 1s 14d., labelled, "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent." While Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease."

Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co. will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation, free of all charge.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. Filters professing to remove lime effectually are fallacy, as no filter yet invented will do so permanently, and all filters in which sponge is introduced are on the old system, for using which with the idea of removing organic matter (that usually productive of disease) the public were cautioned against, as being of no avail, in the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council; and this caution is the more necessary as these filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY PATENTED FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest animal charcoal, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Jan. 24 was—medical 1,000, surgical 628; total 1,628, of which 707 were new cases.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21, at Madras, the wife of J. P. DE LA POER BRERES-BORD, South Wales Borderers, of a daughter.
Jan. 21, at Venderover, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. JAMES FREDERICK VALLINGS, of a daughter.
Jan. 22, at Kilboy, Nenagh, the Hon. Mrs. PRITTE, of a daughter, who survived only two days.
Jan. 23, at Great Malvern, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD H. BALL, of a son.
Jan. 24, at 19, Belvedere, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS B. WATKINS, M.A. (Curate of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge-wells), of a daughter.
Jan. 25, at 10, Connaught-place, London, W., the wife of the Hon. C. A. PARSONS, of a daughter.
Jan. 25, at Hales Vicarage, Market Drayton, the wife of the Rev. A. H. ELLABY, of a daughter.
Jan. 26, at the Vicarage, East Witton, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. DAVID WILKIE, M.A., of a son.
Jan. 27, at Repton, the wife of the Rev. A. F. E. FORMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 20, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Captain ANNE, of Bughwallis Hall, York-shire, to EDITH, fourth daughter of Sir THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart.
Jan. 21, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain WILLIAM FREDERICK NOEL, to BEATRICE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mrs. BRADNEY, of Rockfield House, Monmouth-shire, and of the late Rev. J. C. BRADNEY, Rector of Great Salop.
Jan. 21, at St. Thomas's Church, Bolfast, WILLIAM, second son of JOHN SCOTT, of Ashfield, Skipton-in-Garvis, Yorkshire, to SINA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. JOHN HANNA, of Clogher, county Tyrone.
Jan. 24, at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, ROBERT WILLIAM WEBB, Esq., of Milford House, Surrey, to BARBARA DOROTHEA, daughter of the late Rev. ALFRED LYLAL, Rector of Harbledown, Kent.
Jan. 27, at St. Stephen's, South Dalwich, JOHN V. ABBOTT, eldest son of the late Jabez Abbott, of East Ham, Essex, to JESSIE, second daughter of the late E. Duncan, and widow of the Rev. J. H. STANDEN, a late Master of King's College, Strand, W.C.
Jan. 28, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, WILLIAM, eldest son of JOHN JAFFRAY, Esq., of Skilts, Warwickshire, and Park Grove, Edgbaston, to MABEL AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Lady SCOTT and the late Sir FRANCIS SCOTT, Bart., of Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17, at the battle of Abu Klea, FREDERICK GUSTAVUS BURNABY, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, elder and dearly-loved son of the late Rev. Gustavus Andrew Burnaby, of Somerby Hall, Leicestershire, for many years Rector of St. Peter's, Bedford, in his 43rd year.
Jan. 19, at Seend, Wilts, ELIZABETH, widow of the Rev. WILLIAM MAURICE MACDONALD, late Rector of Calstone, and eldest surviving daughter of the late Patrick Hadow, Esq., of 43, Upper Harley-street, London.
Jan. 21, at Scotch, Carlisle, after a short illness, MARY JANE, of Clare Lodge, Red Hill, widow of the Rev. HENRY WRIGHT, Vicar of Swaffham, and for some years Rector of Outwell, and daughter of the late W. H. Cole, Vicar of Womersley, aged 78.
Jan. 22, at his residence, Fontenelle, Jersey, WALTER FOWELL, Esq., last surviving son of the late Rev. Charles Fowell, M.A., Rector of Llanvill and Llanvilly, and J.P. for the county of Monmouth, aged 78.
Jan. 22, at 13, Catherine-place, Bath, CATHARINA DUKER, widow of the late Rev. HENRY LOW, sometime Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, aged 70.
Jan. 23, of acute pneumonia, ISABELLA CAROLINE, wife of the Rev. THOMAS HUGH GARDE, Rector of Shenley Mansel, Blechley, and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Cromb, and Emily, his wife, of 2, Lansdown-villas, Cheltenham, aged 37.
Jan. 24, at the Vicarage, Wood-green, Middlesex, GILBERT BRIDFORD (BOISRY), the elder son of the Rev. J. THOMAS, and Elizabeth Mary, his wife, aged 6 years and 11 months.
Jan. 25, at Westwell Rectory, Oxon, MARY, the wife of the Rev. W. R. SHARPE, aged 37.
Jan. 25, at 10, Warwick-square, S.W., ROBERT HENRY DUKINFIELD, infant son of Sir CHARLES CRAWFORD, Bart., aged 6 months.
Jan. 26, at 69, Queen's-gate, the Marchioness of NORMANBY, aged 68.
Jan. 26, at Holywell, Kent, JANE MARIA, widow of the Rev. W. E. HOSKINS.
Jan. 26, at No. 4, Warwick-square, MARY ANNE, Viscountess TORRINGTON, aged 80.
Jan. 27, at Nursted-court, Kent, SARAH, wife of the Rev. W. H. EDMUNDS, aged 75.

LATEST NEWS.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

Umquikela, the Pondo chief, is greatly exasperated at the proclamation of the British protectorate over the Pondo coast, and it is asserted that he intends to negotiate with the German Government with the object of establishing German ports.

PARIS, Jan. 30.

A telegram received here from Shanghai of today's date states that a report is current there of a serious engagement having been fought off Matsou between some French and Chinese ships of war. No details had been received.

TAMATAVE, Jan. 18.

The situation is unchanged. The commander of the French naval force in Malagasy waters is fortifying positions on the north coast of Madagascar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

In response to the resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, has issued a report explaining that the participation of the United States in the West African Conference was due to the invitation of Germany, the United States having previously recognised the flag of the International Association. The invitation was accepted on condition that questions of territorial jurisdiction should be excluded from the deliberations of the Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

A despatch from St. Louis states that it is believed in Irish circles in that city that Cunningham, who was arrested in connection with the explosion at the White Tower, is the same man who, two years ago, under the name of J. Byrne, was at the head of the dynamite school in this city. It is added that a local dynamitist professes to have known Byrne, who was by trade a harness-maker, and at one time assumed the alias of Gilbert Cunningham. Cunningham was a student of explosives, and was the author of a plan for the destruction of the public buildings of London by a band of one hundred young men.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received from its correspondent, Mr. Burleigh, who is said to be recovering fast from his injuries, the completion of his account of the battle of Gubat, extracts from which we have given in another column. Describing the firing on the zareba, he says:—

"Apparently the enemy were emboldened by our defensive preparations, for their numbers swelled and their fire increased in intensity; and, as a stretcher after stretcher with its gory load was taken to the hospital, the space was found too little, and the wounded had to be laid outside. Surgeon-Major Ferguson, Dr. Briggs, and their colleagues had their skill and time taxed to the utmost. Want of water hampered their operations; doctors and patients were alike exposed to the enemy's fire. More harrowing battle scenes in the course of a long experience I never saw. One of the most touching incidents in the zareba on the 19th was the wounded general being tended by his friends, two or three of whom wept, like men, silently. Poor St. Leger Herbert, the *Morning Post* correspondent, one of these latter, was himself shot dead shortly afterwards."

The final charge of the Arabs is thus described:— "Down the Arabs came from behind the ridge at a trot, and not at the top of their speed, as the Haden-dows charged. Gallant horsemen and wild dervishes led them, and shouted to their followers to rush on in Allah's name and destroy us. Firm as a rock, the square stood steadily, aimed deliberately, and fired. Again and again had volleys to be sent into the yelling hordes as down they poured. The feeling was—Could they be stopped before closing with us? Their fleetest and luckiest dervishes, however, did not get within twenty-five yards before death overtook them; while the bulk of the enemy were still a hundred yards away. At last—God be thanked!—they hesitate, stop, turn, and run back. Victory is ours, and the British column is safe!"

Our position at Gubat, says the *Standard's* correspondent, is very strong. The troops have an ample supply of ammunition, and also of provisions. It is believed that the enemy have large stores of grain in Metamneh. They have two Krupp guns there, but no regular earthworks. The houses and walls are, however, loopholed, and the place could not be carried without much loss of life. The general belief is that the enemy will evacuate Metamneh when our infantry arrive, and will retire upon Berber.

The following description of Gubat appears in a Vienna paper:—"The Nomads in the Bayuda Desert used to say, 'In Shendy one should live, in Gubat one should die.' The village, which is really a suburb of Shendy, although it is on the other side of the river, consists only of 130 houses, and has 700 inhabitants. It is surrounded by vegetable gardens, which supply the population of Shendy. The place is visited by all caravan travellers. Under Ismail Pasha a good road was commenced from Metamneh towards Khartoum, but it was completed only as far as El Hadjir; but on the other bank there is an excellent road all the way to Khartoum."

A deputation of Methodist ministers waited upon Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain in Birmingham yesterday, to represent to them the hardship to their order of being deprived of their votes by the triennial circuit removals, and asking for some amendment of the registration law to meet their case. Mr. Bright asked if they had anything to suggest, as it would be seen from the service clause of the Franchise Act that Mr. Gladstone was anxious to include them, but the matter was a very difficult one. Mr. Chamberlain sympathised with the deputation in their desire, but did not quite see how to alter the present system of registration. If those concerned would submit their proposals in writing to the Attorney-General and Sir Charles Dilke, he was sure they would receive most favourable attention.

Berlin telegrams state that the Crown Prince and Princess, while walking in the Park on Wednesday, narrowly escaped being run over by a carriage which came upon them unawares round a corner as they were crossing the road. Only by the presence of mind and strength of the Prince, who seized the horses by the reins and succeeded in stopping them at the last moment, were he and his consort saved from a serious accident.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with Miss Graham Montgomery is, we understand, fixed for Feb. 17.

A marriage will take place shortly between the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Laura, daughter of Mr. Charles Tennant, M.P. for Peeblesshire, and sister to Lady Ribblesdale.

Also between Lieut.-Colonel Pierce Taylor, Royal Horse Artillery, and Millicent, youngest daughter of the late T. de la Garde Grissell, Esq.

Also between Miss Mary Louisa Grant, eldest daughter of the Hon. Louis Alexander Grant, of Grant, and Mr. H. M. Sperling, only son of the late Mr. Sperling, of Edgeworth Manor, Gloucestershire.

Also between Miss Greenwood, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William Greenwood, of Brookwood Park, Hampshire, and Mr. Charles Higgins, second son of Mrs. Higgins, of Fairfield, Hampshire.

Also between Miss Hamilton Gordon, daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Gordon, junior, of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Also between Mr. Alfred Gausson, eldest son of the late Mr. Frederick Gausson, and Lady Kathleen Bernard, youngest daughter of Francis, late Earl of Bandon, and sister to the present Earl.

The marriage of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of the Prime Minister, with Miss Annie Wilson, daughter of Dr. Wilson, was solemnised at Christ Church, Hunter-street, Liverpool, on Thursday morning. The bride was given away by her father. There were six bridesmaids, and Mr. Harry Gladstone acted as best man. The service was fully choral, the ceremony being performed by Canon Malcolm MacColl, assisted by the Rev. Robertson Bardell. Among those present were the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Pemberton Heywood, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke, and others. Later in the day the newly married couple left for Halkin Castle, one of the Duke of Westminster's seats in Flintshire.

St. Michael's, Chester-square, was crowded on Thursday morning on the occasion of the marriage of the Rev. William Charles Gib, junior chaplain Madras Establishment, and eldest son of Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, C.B., with Miss Fannie Fleming, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Fleming, vicar of the parish and one of the Canons of York. The service was semi-choral. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. H. N. Purcell, M.A., vicar of Fowey, Cornwall, uncle of the bride; Rev. E. S. Carter, M.A., minor Canon of York; and Canon Stevenson, D.D. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of striped white satin with pearl tablier in front and net veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Fleming, Miss Minnie Fleming (sisters of the bride), Miss Gib (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Clerke, daughter of Lady Clerke. They wore dresses of light brown cashmere, trimmed with dark brown velvet, dark brown velvet hats, trimmed with light brown feathers and osprey, their ornaments being gold brooches in the shape of a fan, the gift of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. J. M. Paterson, of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. A number of friends and relations sat down to breakfast at the vicarage, and early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gib left for Folkestone.

Gadesbridge, Hertfordshire, was *en fête* on Thursday morning, on the occasion of the marriage of Major Bathurst with the youngest daughter of Sir Astley Cooper, at the parish church. The bride wore a dress of rich white brocade silk, trimmed with point de gaze lace, and Brussels lace veil, and a wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by six bridesmaids, the Misses Cooper (2), Wharton, Newton, Cochrane, and Phipps, who wore pink Surah dresses trimmed with ruby velvet, and on their heads tulle veils with pink aigrettes and ostrich feathers, the two children wearing Gainsborough caps. The bride's going-away dress was of sapphire blue velvet, with a coat of the same material trimmed with sable tails.

There was a large gathering of Herefordshire and Shropshire notables on Thursday morning at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on the occasion of the marriage of Sir Olley Wakeman, Bart., with Miss Rouse-Boughton, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Boughton. The officiating clergy were the Dean of Hereford and the Rev. C. W. H. Kenrick. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a magnificent dress of white satin duchesse, draped in front with white satin and trimmed with point de gaze lace, and bouquets of orange blossoms. Her corsage was *en suite*, the train being very long. She wore a Brussels veil and a wreath of orange blossoms fastened with diamond stars. The bridesmaids—Miss Boughton Knight, Miss Florence Boughton Knight, the Hon. Gertrude Hanbury, Miss Mary Herbert, Miss Adlington, Miss Thompson, Miss Meyrick, and Miss Marion Cartwright—wore dresses of cream satin merveilleux, trimmed with coffee-coloured lace and Neapolitan velvet ribbon, bronze shoes, and brown silk stockings, straw bonnets trimmed with cream velvet and Neapolitan violets, of which their bouquets were also composed. The best man was Mr. H. O. Wakeman, of All Souls' College, Oxford. Lady Boughton received her friends at 65, Eaton-place, among those present being Lord Zouche, Mr. Severne, M.P., Sir T. Lady, and Miss Meyrick, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mrs. and Miss Greathed, the Hon. E. Hanbury, the Rev. C. L. Vaughan, &c. The bride and bridegroom left in the afternoon for the south of England, the bride's going-away dress being of sapphire blue velvet draped with cashmere, and jacket and bonnet *en suite*. Among the many presents received by the bride was a beautiful necklace of pearls from the inhabitants of Ludlow, and an inkstand and candelabra from the Freemasons, while Sir Olley Wakeman received a splendid clock from the Shropshire Freemasons, of which he is Deputy Grand Master.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. John George Prendergast Vereker, eldest son of Viscount Gort, with Miss Eleanor Surtees, younger daughter of the late Mr. R. Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, Durham, took place in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday morning, in the presence of many relatives and personal friends of both families. Among those present were the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Seafield, Viscount and Viscountess Gort

and Hon. Misses Vereker, Viscount Gage, Lady Abinger and Hon. Misses Scarlett, Mr. and Lady Selina Hervey and Misses Bidwell, General Hon. Edward and Mrs. Gage and Misses Gage, Hon. Katherine and Hon. Jane Vereker, Hon. Mrs. de Montmorency and Misses de Montmorency, Lady Wm. Lennox, Hon. Mrs. F. Vereker, Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Fitzroy and Lady Maclean, Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Cranford, Sir Charles and Lady Trollope, Sir Edward Hawley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Freeling, the Rev. G. and Mrs. Murray, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Gladstone, Captain Macdonald of Clanronald, Mr. and Mrs. George Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Surtees of Redworth, Mr. and Mrs. Surtees of Seaton Carew, and others. The Hon. Jeffrey E. Prendergast Vereker (Royal Horse Artillery), brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The eight bridesmaids were the Hon. Mabel and Laine Vereker (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Mabel Gage (cousin of the bridegroom), Miss Evelyn Murray, Miss Cecily Surtees, and Miss Sophia Fenwick (cousins of the bride), and the Misses Laine and Mabel Cranford (nieces of the bridegroom). They were attired in dresses of cream-striped satin, draped with embroidered lace, and trimmed with flots of cream satin and pearls, and Marie Stuart veil, head-dresses edged with pearls, and red shoes. The bride, who was given away by Mr. George Fenwick of Bywell, her cousin, wore a dress of white duchesse satin, the front of the skirt and bodice being embroidered in pearls, and trimmed with exquisite Brussels lace, the gift of her sister, and orange blossoms and a tulle veil. Her jewels included a diamond spray, pendant and earrings (the gift of Viscountess Gort), diamond and pearl bracelet (the bridegroom's gift), and gold bangle set with diamonds, the present of Mr. and Mrs. George Fenwick. The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, M.A., rector of St. George's, assisted by the Rev. C. Blackett Carr, cousin of the bride. The wedding party afterwards went to 8, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the bride's residence, for the wedding breakfast. Between four and five o'clock the Hon. John and Mrs. Vereker left for Paris, on their way to the South of France for their honeymoon.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday morning, Mr. James Dalison Alexander, eldest son of Mr. James Alexander, of Oak Bank, Sevenoaks, was married to the Lady Emily Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery. The ceremony was appointed for 11.30, by which time the church was well filled. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. William Higgins as best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Isabel Boyle, sister of the bride; Lady Betty Capell, her cousin; Miss Mabel Alexander, sister, and Miss Dalison and Miss Townley, cousins, of the bridegroom; and Miss Stewart Hodgson; and Master Francis Hodgson, nephew of the bride, acted as page. The bridesmaids were attired alike in costumes of ruby velvet and silk, with velvet hats to match, trimmed with small sable tails, and each wore a pearl and gold initial brooch, and carried a bouquet of white flowers, the gifts of the bridegroom. The page wore a George II. costume of ruby velvet, trimmed with gold lace, embroidered waistcoat, and three-cornered velvet hat. The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with orange blossoms, the front being covered with Brussels lace, her mother's gift. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Evelyn Alexander, M.A., vicar of St. Paul's, Walworth, and the Rev. C. G. Townley, M.A., vicar of Troutbeck, Windermere. Lord Cork gave his daughter away. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Earl and Countess of Cork's residence, 11, Upper Belgrave-street, for breakfast. The following were among those present:—The Earl and Countess of Essex and Lady Betty Capell, Julia Countess of Jersey and Mr. Brandling, Viscountess Malden and Hon. Miss Capell, Viscount and Viscountess Pollington, Viscount Dungarvan and Hon. R. and Hon. F. Boyle, Admiral Lord Alcester, Lord and Lady Colville, Lady Louisa Mills and Miss Mills, Lord and Lady George Pratt, the Ladies Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Mr. C. Alexander, &c. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. and Lady Emily Alexander left for Banstead Place, the Hon. Francis Baring's residence, in Surrey, where they purpose spending the early days of the honeymoon. The bride's presents were very numerous and valuable.

On Monday evening last an excellent concert was held at Wilcocke's Rooms, Westminster-bridge-road, in aid of a fund for repairing the organ at All Saints', Lambeth. The programme included solos by the following distinguished artists:—Mrs. Alfred Caldicott, Miss Winthrop, Mr. Iver M'Kay, and Mr. Gatfield. Both the ladies sang with singular taste and feeling, and were loudly applauded. They each own beautiful voices, under complete control. Mr. M'Kay possesses a remarkably sweet tenor voice, and Mr. Gatfield is a vigorous and thrilling singer of much power and effect. To listen to such as these was a distinct treat. Mr. Alfred Caldicott gave a refined and most amusing sketch, entitled *Music in a Country House*, which, in all its various phases, was vociferously applauded. An important item was Mr. E. Preston's clever conjuring and sleight-of-hand, as was also the singing of two part-songs, "Yule" (Caldicott), and "O forest deep" (Mendelssohn), by the All Saints' Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Alfred Caldicott. The accompaniments were shared by Mr. Caldicott and Mr. Ernest Bacon. The rendering of the entire programme gave the greatest satisfaction to a numerous audience, the efforts of all being thoroughly appreciated by them. We are pleased to be able to state that the proceeds of the concert are sufficient to put the organ in a complete state of repair.

CHARLES LONGUET HIGGINS, ESQ.

On Friday morning, 23rd inst., at half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Charles Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, Bedfordshire, succumbed to an illness of a few days' duration. The sad intelligence was universally received both in the village neighbourhood and in Bedford with most sincere regret. The eldest son of John Higgins, Esq., by Theresa, daughter of Benjamin Longuet, Esq., of Bath, he was born November 30th, 1806, and was therefore in his 79th year. In 1830 he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and proceeded in due course to the degree of M.A. In 1853 he married Helen Eliza, third daughter of Thomas Burgon, Esq., of the British Museum, and

by this alliance became brother-in-law to the late Archdeacon Rose, and to the present Dean of Chichester. The history of his long life would be best read in an enumeration of the good works in which it was spent. To the general public he was perhaps best known as the Chairman of the Bedford Board of Guardians, an office which he had filled with most exemplary assiduity, and in an intelligent spirit of benevolence, almost from the date of the introduction of the Poor Law into the country. Probably he had filled the post longer than any other Chairman in the Kingdom. At home, whatever could be done to benefit and elevate those around him he was ever foremost to undertake and diligent in maintaining. His hearty attachment to the Church of England, far from being a mere sentiment, showed itself in the devotion with which he gave his personal services, and contributed of his worldly substance, to every object by which it could be supported and strengthened. On succeeding to the estate at the death of his father, in 1846, he rebuilt about sixty of the cottage tenements in the village, which were of the humble type which once prevailed in Bedfordshire. Turvey, at the end of forty years, has become quite a model village. The encouragement of religious education, whether in Sunday or day school, was always near to his heart. He built the schools, the reading-room, and the museum of his native village (of which he was lord of the manor), at his own sole expense. The improvement of the church service, especially in the musical part of it, engaged his earnest attention from an early date. The Church Music Society, which has so successfully promoted this object throughout the Archdeaconry, was brought into being mainly through his efforts; and the Choral Festival, which for sixteen successive years gathered so many parish choirs in Turvey Church, was of course entirely his work. All corners partook of his large hospitality on these occasions. The complete restoration and enlargement of Turvey Church by Sir Gilbert Scott, in 1853-54 was carried out under his loving care, and entirely at his own cost. He further built the present church; and the almost unrivalled organ, which has made it famous far and wide, was his gift. Till within the last few years, he was the village organist and choir-master, invariably presiding at the organ every Sunday at each of the three services. In the Church Congress, from its first establishment down to almost the last year of his life, his venerable figure was always conspicuous, and his voice frequently heard; while in the Diocesan, Archidiaconal, and Ruridecanal Conferences, inaugurated by his friend the present Bishop of Winchester, his presence lent dignity, and his counsels wisdom to every gathering. He took a lively interest in archaeological pursuits, and his papers read before the County Society showed the refined taste and the reverent spirit which bespeak the true antiquary. No one in the county of Bedfordshire enjoyed in larger measure the respect and regard of all who knew him, and had the opportunity of noticing the influence for good which during so many years he had consistently exercised in his native county and far beyond. To sum up this imperfect record, in Charles Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, was to be seen the true picture of the Christian gentleman, the loyal Churchman, the staunch Conservative, the exemplary churchwarden, the respected landlord, the kind neighbour, and the real friend of the poor. He has left behind him a bright example and a fragrant memory which will not soon pass away.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, John Bull, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.
(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1.	C	rea	M
2.	A	drianopl	E
3.	N	elo	N
4.	N	ewmarks	T
5.	E	l Dorad	O
6.	S	ebastia	N

Light 3.—Campbell's "Battle of the Baltic."

Answers have been received from Sarnia, Persevere, Work, Zyr, Cymro, Asphodel, Pudpod-wow, Conjectant, Pansy, Burleigh, Paddy, Iris, Culverin, Pandora, The Owl, Seedy, Hampton Courtier, Etak, M.A.E.B., B.H.S., Pogatus, Viz. Aome, Zenobia, Sociable, Felix, Hadji, Noryb, and Peewit.

FELIX.—No solution of Acrostic No. 7 has reached us from you.

SOCIABLE, ASPHODEL, B.H.S., AND PADDY.—Your alternatives to Light 2 are accepted.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.
(THIRTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.
If it be true that money is the source of civilisation,
Then shall we see his theory proved by this great
heathen nation.

1.
Whether I be built or woven,
Let me not be baseless proven.

2.
A well-known proverb says that I
May take the place of banquet high.

3.
By an assassin's hand he met his death,
And on a Roman staircase drew his latest breath.

4.
A poet sings that love and I
Do keep but little company.

5.
By me and t'other did the courtier swear to keep
His promise: "not to see ladies, study, fast, or sleep."
MARS.

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